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THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

1837-1933







LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BARNES, G.C.B.,  
FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT

*From a portrait by John Wood*

*Frontispiece]*

# THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

1837—1933

BY  
CAPTAIN C. W. FIREBRACE, F.S.A.

WITH A FOREWORD BY  
COLONEL SIR SIMEON H. L. STUART, Bt.  
LATE 5TH (P.C.W.) DRAGOON GUARDS, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COMMITTEE 1932-3



*An original Rag and Famish Button  
Presented by  
Lieut.-Col. W. H. D. FITZGERALD*

LONDON  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.



*First Edition . . . 1934*



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*Dedicated*  
(by permission)  
to

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE  
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.

*President, Army and Navy Club*





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## FOREWORD

THE Author of this volume has asked me, as Chairman of the General Committee of the Army and Navy Club during the year of its inception, to write a brief foreword to the same.

I need hardly say what pleasure it gives me to accede to this request of such an old and valued friend, however inadequate in expression I may find myself to be.

The amount of unsparing labour and meticulous care expended by the Author, on what has evidently been to him a labour of love, will be obvious to all readers. As a record of the Army and Navy Club its accuracy in detail, and evidences of untiring research, will be received by all of us with sincere gratitude. "*Munusculum historicum et verum!*"

True it is, that some of the cherished imaginings, more especially those of Senior Members, may be somewhat shattered by the inexorable logic of facts! If the curtain of Truth, alas! descends over the echoes of Mistress Eleanor Gwynne's silvery laughter, so long associated with the Club's environment, we must perforce accommodate ourselves to welcome instead the dainty steps of that "divine dancer" Moll Davis as they patter on to the scene!

However this may be, I feel sure that one admir-

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able object will be achieved by the publication of this history ; and that is : to preserve unchanged the traditions of " Camaraderie " and good-fellowship among all Officers of their Sovereigns' fighting Services, who at the present time are, and in the future may be destined to become, Members of the " Rag ".

" Unitate Fortior."

SIMEON STUART

Colonel.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB,

*May 15, 1933.*

## PREFACE

WHEN in May 1932 I started to write this book and enquired what early records were in the possession of the Club, I was informed that in 1917 a large amount of documents had been destroyed by order of the Committee. It is not known whether among these were any Minute Books, but the only ones now forthcoming are those of the Committee Meetings commencing in 1885, and of the General Meetings commencing in 1888. For the history of the preceding fifty years there appeared to exist only a set of copies of the Rules and Regulations and Lists of Members, in the earlier of which were printed the Reports of the General Committee and the Accounts for the previous year. These dated only from 1845 and were not complete, either because the copies had been lost or because the Lists were not always printed every year. As a result of a further search, however, a set of the Committee Reports and Accounts was found, commencing in 1839 and complete except for the years 1841-2 and 1844-5. Among the Title Deeds was also found an Indenture dated August 17, 1838, which contained an account of the formation of the Club on August 28, 1837, and of the first General Meeting held on April 2, 1838.

The early Committee Reports fortunately contain

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more information than is supplied by those in later years and the Accounts are more detailed, so that from these sources and from references to the Club in books and newspapers it has been found possible to compile a general history in which, it is hoped, no outstanding event has been omitted. In some cases, however, principally relating to entertainments, such as dinners to distinguished personages, only the fact that they were held on a certain date is recorded, for only in one instance, the banquet held in 1888 to celebrate the Jubilee of the Club, have any details been preserved.

Every Member will regret to find that the tradition of the residence of Nell Gwynne on the site of the Club has no foundation in fact, but in face of the evidence produced in Chapter II, it is impossible to maintain it any longer, more especially as it was published to the world in 1924 by Mr. Arthur Dasent, who also made it known to the Club in a letter to the Secretary which is in the Correspondence files.

I now have to express my thanks for much assistance received. First to Brig.-General D. G. Prendergast, C.M.G., Colonel Sir Simeon Stuart, and General Sir Walter Braithwaite, G.C.B., Chairmen in 1931, 1932, and 1933, and to their Committees. Many of the Members have also contributed to the work. I would mention particularly Brig.-General O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., Captain A. K. Jones, R.N., Captain F. B. Noble, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel Pack-Beresford, late H.L.I., Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Leslie, late R.A., Commander W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, R.N., and Major A. J. Campbell, late A. & S. Highlanders. I am much indebted to our Secretary, Miss Vennard, and her



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staff, of whom Miss Kinnach was indefatigable in searching files and Minutes at all times and seasons. Mr. Farrell, the Steward, and his staff were also always ready to assist me when required.

Outside the Club I acknowledge with gratitude the courteous help given me by the Chairman, Sir Edgar Horne, the Directors, and the Secretary's staff of the Prudential Assurance Company while examining the title deeds. I have also to thank the Secretaries of the United Service and Oxford and Cambridge Clubs, the Chairman, General Norton, and the Secretary of the Cavalry Club, the Librarian of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the staff at the London Library, and the officials at the British and Victoria and Albert Museums and the Westminster County Hall ; other friends have given me the benefit of their expert knowledge—Mr. H. Pirie-Gordon, Mr. T. Mewburn Crook, Mr. Peter Hay, Mr. Basil Gotto, and Mr. Alfred B. Yeates.

Finally I have to thank many Club friends who have expressed their interest by their enquiries as to the progress of the book, and who, I hope, will find as much enjoyment in the reading of it when it comes into their hands, as I have had in the writing of it.

C. W. F.



## CHAPTER I

### FOUNDATION AND EARLY YEARS

“MAN is said to be a sociable animal, and as an instance of it, we may observe that we take all occasions and pretences of forming ourselves into those little nocturnal assemblies which are commonly known by the name of clubs.” We have here a definition of the club as known to our ancestors, given by a writer in Addison’s *Spectator* in the year 1711. It then meant no more than a little circle of friends who met “once or twice a week” in the evening, at their favourite tavern, for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest, certain rules being laid down for the proper ordering of their proceedings, the chief of which was that each member should pay his share of the entertainment provided. These gatherings were not peculiar to our own country; early instances are found in the symposia of the Athenians, and the confraternities of the Romans which are mentioned by Cicero. In England we hear of a club, “La Court de bone Compagnie”, as early as the reign of King Henry IV. As time passed they increased in numbers and the most famous of all was that held at the Mermaid Tavern in Bread Street at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is said to have been founded by Raleigh and to have been frequented

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by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher,  
Donne, and many other Elizabethan literary celebrities.

The word "club", however, does not appear until a little later. Aubrey about 1659 is said to have written: "We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a taverne"<sup>1</sup> and Pepys in his Diary (July 26, 1660) states: "We went to Woods (our old house for clubbing)."<sup>2</sup> Wood's tavern was in Pall Mall, a street which only about that time became an inhabited locality, and it is interesting to note that the club tradition has been maintained there up to the present day.<sup>3</sup>

The first Tavern Clubs appear to have been purely social, but in the seventeenth century they began to be used for political purposes. Such was the "Rota" in Westminster, founded by James Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, which advocated an ideal republic. It met with a short shrift at the Restoration, when Harrington was imprisoned. The chief members of a Royalist Club, "The Sealed Knot", were similarly sent to prison by Cromwell. Another well-known club was the "October", founded by the Tories after the Revolution of 1688, whose members drank confusion to their enemies the Whigs in bumpers of October ale.

During the eighteenth century clubs of every sort

<sup>1</sup> Quoted by Timbs, *Club Life in London* (1872), but the reference has not been found.

<sup>2</sup> It has not been decided whether the noun: "a knot or association of persons", or the verb: "to share expenses", has the priority in use.

<sup>3</sup> A few years ago eleven clubs were situated in it, it now has nine.

multiplied exceedingly. Some were purely whimsical in character. The writer in the *Spectator* perhaps drew on his imagination when he described one of fat men, whose membership was restricted to those who failed to pass through a certain door, and whose fifteen members weighed over three tons. Others, such as the "Beefsteak" and the "Kit Cat" were celebrated for the good cheer provided. But of all the clubs of this period the one which most nearly equalled the "Mermaid" was "The Club" *par excellence*, founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson. Among its early members were Edmund Burke, Oliver Goldsmith, David Garrick, and James Boswell. After Garrick's death in 1779 it was renamed "The Literary Club", but later resumed its original name. It is still in being and among its members have been found many of the most distinguished names in Literature, Art, and Science.<sup>1</sup>

The clubs mentioned so far had, as has been stated, no local habitat, they were mere societies of men meeting in taverns, and moving from one to another as convenience suited. We are still far from the club as we know it now, with its own house which is a home to its members, and where, as a wit put it, "the women cease from troubling and the weary are at rest". This is a peculiarly British institution. Foreigners, it is true, have copied our example and flourishing clubs exist all over the world, but their members go there only for eating, drinking, gambling, and giving entertainments. In our sense of the word, the only real clubs abroad are those which have been founded in places where Britons have settled in sufficient

<sup>1</sup> The *Annals of the Club* was published in 1914.

numbers. It has been said indeed that no Briton in foreign lands feels himself at home until he has established three institutions, a club, a church, and a race-course.

We have now therefore to trace the origin of our modern clubs. These took their rise in the coffee and chocolate houses which sprang up all over London at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. St. James's Street was the fashionable centre and the two best-known chocolate houses in it were White's, which started about 1697, and the Cocoa Tree, which was the favourite resort of the Tories and Jacobites of Queen Anne's reign. These were of course open to the public, but each had its own clientele who probably resented the intrusion of strangers among them. The proprietors, who were naturally anxious to keep their regular customers from whom the bulk of their profits were derived, decided to close their doors to the public, and so a proprietary club was formed with the patrons of the house as its first members. White's was first situated where Arthur's Club now stands; it became a club about 1733, but as late as 1745 was still known as "White's Chocolate House". Arthur's, which took its name from the proprietor of White's, was founded after the latter moved to its present site in 1755.

Of the other still existing old clubs in St. James's Street, Boodle's, originally named the Savoir Vivre, was founded in 1762 and was famous for its costly entertainments. Brooks's was founded by Almack in 1764 in Pall Mall on the site of the Marlborough Club. Its existing house was built in 1778. It was first called Almack's Club but took its present name from the owner of the new house.

## FOUNDATION AND EARLY YEARS

It does not appear to be known when an annual subscription was established at White's or the Cocoa Tree, but it was probably soon after they became clubs.<sup>1</sup> At Almack's, in 1764, members paid 4 guineas. Play was high at all the clubs, and the proprietors probably took a small percentage from which they drew most of their profits.

These clubs were purely social, though some had political leanings. Brooks's was patronised by the Whigs, and some drew the bulk of their members from particular counties, but there was as yet no attempt to form clubs whose members were required to have any particular qualification. These began to appear only at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The example was set by the officers of the Army. The Guards Club was founded in 1813, and at the same period there were in existence several military clubs which met in taverns. Such were the Flanders, The Royal Military, and the Peninsular Clubs. There was also the Royal Navy Club at the British Coffee House in Cockspur Street. It occurred to Lord Lynedoch that it would be to the advantage of officers of the Army to have a club with a house of their own, and after consulting many friends he called a meeting at the Thatched House in St. James's Street on May 31, 1815, when it was decided to form a "General Military Club", where in the words of the Memorandum read by him

officers can cultivate acquaintance formed on service, and where officers of different ranks can have frequent opportunities of knowing each other, where a good collection of books and maps will always be ready for the use of members, and where officers may meet in the most creditable manner and on moderate terms.

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<sup>1</sup> The Cocoa Tree ceased to exist in 1933.



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The proposal met with considerable opposition from politicians and was debated in Parliament where most of the members were against it. Lord Lynedoch, however, persevered and on January 13, 1816, the Club was opened at No. 23 Albemarle Street. It had been decided at the outset that members of existing military clubs might be admitted, and on the day of opening it was also resolved to take in officers of the Navy. The offer was accepted by the Royal Navy Club, and the name was accordingly changed to the United Service. Two years later it moved to a new house in Charles Street, but when the Carlton House site became vacant it was decided to build another. Its present premises were first occupied in the autumn of 1829.

In Lord Lynedoch's Memorandum quoted above, it was stated that the want of a military club "had been generally felt by officers of *all* ranks of the Army". The pious intentions of the founders, however, did not include the junior ranks, for no officer below the rank of Major in the Army or Commander in the Navy was eligible for membership. The United Service was to be a quiet retreat where the veterans of the Peninsula and Waterloo might "fight their battles o'er again", and so it remained for many years. It was not till 1893 that junior officers of both services were made eligible as members, and guests were admitted.<sup>1</sup>

In April 1827 a second military club was founded

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to the courtesy of the Committee for permission to take this short account from *The United Service Club and its Founders*, published by the Club in 1930.



on the proposal of the officers of the Head Quarter Staff and Horse Guards, and was named the Junior United Service. It was established more especially to accommodate officers below the rank of Commander in the Navy and Major in the Army, though senior officers were also eligible. The Duke of Wellington signified his approval and became one of its first members.

Till more suitable premises could be found it occupied the Lisbon Hotel, Jermyn Street, but when in July 1829 The United Service, later known as the Senior, moved into their new house, the Junior purchased the lease of their old premises in Charles Street for £15,000. The qualification for membership was very much wider than in the Senior, for it was not restricted to regular officers only, volunteers were also eligible as well as Captains of armed Indiamen whose commissions were signed by the King. Candidates below the rank of Captain, however, had to be recommended by their commanding officer or by a member of the United Service Club.

The Club was most successful and by 1837 had so long a list of candidates that it appeared impossible for any young officer to become a member for some years. It was evident that a third club might be established with advantage. The idea seems to have occurred to some officers who had just returned from service in India, and they secured the assistance of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., whom they had probably known when he was Commander-in-Chief there from 1831 to 1833. It was proposed to call it The Army Club and to restrict the membership to all officers on full or half pay in Her Majesty's Army. The

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first step was to secure the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington. He refused, however, to become either Patron or Member unless the Club was opened to officers of the Navy and Marines, and his suggestion was at once accepted. In making the proposed new Club known among Army officers much assistance was given by Mr. Charles Downes of the Firm of Messrs. Downes, Army Agents in Warwick Street, Charing Cross, who undertook the office of Treasurer, while Mr. Henry Hallier Hatch was appointed Secretary. By August 1837 a sufficient number of Original Members had been collected, and on the 28th a meeting of officers of both services was held to elect a Committee of Management and to form Rules and Regulations. Sir Edward Barnes took the chair, the appointments of the Treasurer and Secretary were confirmed, and Sir Edward Barnes, Admiral Sir Philip Durham, and Lieut.-Colonel Henry Charles Russell, R.A., were elected Trustees. It is not stated where the meeting was held, but it was certainly not in their own house. It is probable that premises had been found, but the Club had not yet got possession. We can however claim that it was at this Meeting that the Club was founded and that the date of the foundation is August 28, 1837.

The existence of this deed appears to have been unknown when in 1865 a short account of the Foundation was published as an introduction to the Rules and Regulations, for the date there given is 1838, and accordingly the Club celebrated its Jubilee by a dinner held on January 17, 1888.

It was fortunate that just at this time a very suitable house came into the market at No. 1 King

Street,<sup>1</sup> which the Oxford and Cambridge Club were about to vacate on the completion of their new building in Pall Mall. It was situated at the north corner of King Street and St. James's Square, and had a frontage of 100 feet in the street and 43 feet in the square. The Club was able to acquire a lease and it was opened to the Members early in 1838. The exact date is uncertain. The lease of the Oxford and Cambridge Club expired on December 18, but in the records of that Club it is stated that the members did not migrate to Pall Mall until February 5. The rate book leaves it uncertain as to which club paid the rate for the first quarter of the year.

St. James's Square for over 150 years had been the most fashionable district in London. At the Restoration in 1660, this district was known as St. James's Fields, an area of open land stretching from Pall Mall to Piccadilly. One of the few houses then existing in it was that belonging to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans. He obtained a grant of the whole from the Crown, and in 1664, on his nomination, a warrant was given to Baptist May and Abraham Cowley<sup>2</sup> for the building of the square, which was at first called the Piazza, a name soon changed to its present one. The neighbouring streets, Charles Street, King Street, York Street, and Duke Street, were so called in honour of the King and his brother the Duke of York (James II), while the Earl's name is preserved in

<sup>1</sup> It was renumbered No. 16 St. James's Square in 1849, and is now No. 18.

<sup>2</sup> They acted as the Earl's trustees. Baptist May (1629-98) was keeper of the privy purse to Charles II. Abraham Cowley (1618-67) was the well-known poet.

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the still existing Jermyn Street and St. Alban's Place, as well as in the now demolished St. Alban's Street, which occupied the site of Waterloo Place and Lower Regent Street.

St. James's Square is first recorded as an inhabited area in the rate book of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in 1676. The houses on the west, north, and east sides were large and were occupied by people of rank. St. Alban's House still stands behind Norfolk House in the south-eastern corner. Our story is connected only with three houses, all situated on the western side.

No. 1 King Street had formerly been part of a much larger mansion, Halifax House, owned by the Earls of Halifax, which was pulled down in 1725 when two houses were erected on the site. It was then occupied by the 4th Earl of Chesterfield, later by the Lord Chancellor Lord Thurlow, and in the early nineteenth century by Viscount Castlereagh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, later 2nd Marquis of Londonderry.

The Club had hardly settled in its new quarters when it sustained a great loss in the death of its Founder Sir Edward Barnes on March 19, 1838. He was born in 1776 and joined the 47th Regiment as an Ensign in 1792. In the following year he transferred as Lieutenant to the 86th, served as Captain in the 99th, as Major in the 79th, and in 1800 became Lieut.-Colonel of the 46th, with which regiment he served in the West Indies. He commanded the 3rd Brigade at the capture of Martinique in February 1808, and was then appointed Lieut.-Governor of Dominica where he remained until 1812 when he went to the Peninsula. There he was at first employed on the Staff, but later com-

manded a Brigade. He particularly distinguished himself in the battles of the Pyrenees. At Maya on July 25, 1813, when between six and seven o'clock General William Stewart, his ammunition being exhausted, despaired of holding the stronghold of Mount Atchiola and sent orders for it to be abandoned, General Barnes came up with his Brigade from Dalhousie's Division, having hurried to the spot in response to Stewart's urgent messages for help. Placing himself at the head of the 6th and Brunswick Regiments he charged Maransin's troops with such audacity that he not only drove them back to the pass of Maya but struck alarm into d'Erlon himself. A week later on August 2 his Brigade of the 7th Division was the first to come into contact with the enemy. Though alone and unsupported, it was at once launched to the attack by its intrepid leader against the divisions of Conroux and Vandermaesen, which outnumbered it by four to one. A lively action followed, but the enemy soon gave way and retired. Other troops came up, and the highest ridge of the Pyrenees was won at the cost of 400 killed and wounded.

In my life [wrote Wellington in his despatch], I never saw such an attack as was made by Barnes's Brigade upon the enemy above Echalar; it is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of General Barnes and those brave troops, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it.<sup>1</sup>

At St. Pierre on December 13 he was severely wounded. For these services he was promoted Major-General and received the cross with three clasps.

In the Waterloo campaign he served as Adjutant-

<sup>1</sup> Fortescue, *History of the British Army*.

General. His gallantry was again conspicuous at Quatre Bras, when he placed himself at the head of the 92nd, which charged the head of the French leading column and drove it back on to the garden of La Bergerie. The Highlanders then assaulted the building and drove the French out.<sup>1</sup> He was again wounded at Waterloo. For these services he was awarded the K.C.B.

In 1819 he was appointed to the Staff in Ceylon, and was Governor from 1824 to 1831. In 1825 he was promoted Lieut.-General and received the G.C.B. in 1831, when he went to India as Commander-in-Chief. He returned to England on retirement in 1833. He was Colonel of the following regiments: 4th Garrison Battalion (1815), 99th (1816), 1st Rifle Brigade (1820), 78th (1822), and 31st (1831). In 1834 he was elected to Parliament as Member for Sudbury. His portrait is in the Coffee Room.

On April 2, 1838, the first General Meeting of the Club was held, when Admiral Sir Philip Durham was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William O'Callaghan elected a Trustee in place of Sir Edward Barnes. This Meeting is mentioned in a Deed dated August 17, when Mr. Downes the Treasurer transferred to the Trustees £2,800 in Exchequer Bills and £573 3s. 9d., being residue of subscriptions received to date. Some of the Rules and Regulations are also mentioned in it. The membership was not to exceed 1,000, the committee was to have 24 members, of which all Trustees were to be *ex officio* members and the Treasurer an honorary member.

In an account of the Formation and Progress of

<sup>1</sup> Fortescue, *op. cit.*



the Club published in the *Illustrated London News*, for March 8, 1851, it is stated that Barnes and Durham were the first and second Presidents. This is, however, not recorded in the deed of August 17, 1838, which is the only record we have for that year, nor in the Reports of the Committee which commence in 1840. From that year these Reports, which also give the accounts for the previous year, are complete with the exception of those for 1841-2 and 1844-5. The first is signed by Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William O'Callaghan, who was probably the Chairman for 1839, though he does not sign as such. From it we learn that the number of annual subscriptions at the end of 1838 was 544, and at the end of 1839, 688 with 39 Members abroad. The number of Original Members may therefore have been about 500. The accounts show that the entrance fee was originally fixed at 15 guineas and that it was raised in 1839 to 20 guineas. The annual subscription was 5 guineas.

The Chairmen for the following years were :

- 1840-1. Colonel Thomas Cunningham, R.E.
- 1841-2. No Report.
- 1842-3. Major James E. Muttelbury, unattached.
- 1843-4. Commander W. J. Innes, R.N.
- 1844-5. No Report.

The Rules and Regulations of 1845, which are the earliest now in the possession of the Club, are probably identical with those made at the Foundation, but in March of that year the entrance fee was again raised to 25 guineas and the annual subscription to 6 guineas. A Library was to be formed and for this purpose every Member paid an additional subscription of five shillings. Members abroad were

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placed on a supernumerary list and were exempt from all payments except that to the Library. A ballot was to be held on the 5th of every month, two blackballs in ten to exclude. Four auditors were to be elected annually from twelve Members nominated by the Committee but not members thereof. The Annual Meeting was to be held on March 7. The Club was to be opened at 8 a.m. in summer and 9 a.m. in winter and closed at 2 a.m. A dining room was to be provided for a limited number of visitors. This was a new departure, for hitherto no military club had allowed strangers to enter its premises, though we find instances of visitors in civilian clubs where high play was found. The rule against gambling was very strict. No game of hazard was permitted and no higher sum than five shilling points was allowed, nor more than that sum betted on pain of immediate expulsion. No smoking was allowed in the house unless specially sanctioned by the Committee. Thomas Walcot had replaced Hatch as Secretary in 1843 and Charles and Henry F. Downes are named as Treasurers. These together with George Bentinck Lefroy<sup>1</sup> make up the list of Honorary Members. The services of Charles Downes at the foundation of the Club were recognised by Rule 2, which provided that in the event of his relinquishing the office of Treasurer he should still continue to be an Honorary Member. The Trustees were now Lieut.-General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., Colonel Thomas J. Forbes, R.A., and Commander William John Innes, R.N.

In addition to the Duke of Wellington, General Viscount Beresford, K.G., K.C.H., Colonel 16th

<sup>1</sup> He was the Club solicitor.



Regiment, who had joined the Club as an Original Member, now appears as Patron.

Sir William O'Callaghan had died in 1840. He was the 2nd son of the 1st Baron Lismore. He joined the army in 1794 and became Colonel of the 39th Foot. At the battle of Maida (July 4, 1806) he was in command of a Grenadier battalion, but took the 39th to the Peninsula. At Vittoria (June 21, 1813) he commanded a Brigade and was mentioned in Wellington's despatch. Later he took part in the actions of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez. In the Waterloo campaign he served on the Staff, and from 1830 to 1836 was Commander-in-Chief in Madras. He was promoted Major-General in 1814, and Lieut.-General in 1830, receiving the K.C.B. in 1815, and the G.C.B. in 1838. In 1829 he was appointed Colonel of the 97th, and in 1833 Colonel of his old regiment, the 39th.

The total number of Members in the list corrected to August 26, 1844, was 1,358, of which 409 were Original Members. We may therefore conclude that the total number of 1,000 had been reached, the balance being made up by Members abroad. It may be noted that a very large proportion were junior officers. Under the letter C, which contains the largest number of names (134), only 31 were of or above the rank of Major or Commander, R.N.

The Club therefore in its first seven years had fully justified its existence, though the senior officers still preferred the dignified seclusion of the Senior. They probably looked upon the young Club in the same light as did their own Crimean veteran in 1893, who, entering the Coffee Room at lunch-time

"complete with whiskers and top-hat, stood in the middle of the room, looked slowly all round, ejaculated 'My God, what a nursery!' and strolled out again".<sup>1</sup>

He was perhaps recalling the riotous days of his own youth, and feared that these young officers might bring discredit on his venerable institution. And it must be admitted that we have contemporary evidence to show that some of the young Members of the Army and Navy did not add to its reputation. Their military duties were light, they spent much of their time in Town, and they easily succumbed to the many temptations which London then presented. Renton Nicholson, the "Chief Baron" of the "Judge and Jury Society", in his *Autobiography* gives us a picture of the night life of the period. Gaming houses flourished everywhere, from the aristocratic Crockfords down to the "Rag and Famish" in a turning off Cranbourne Alley where broken-down gamblers played for coppers. Taverns, dancing places and other resorts were open all night, and the "swells", both soldiers and civilians, visited them all in turn. Nicholson mentions the names of a particular set of young men who attended an entertainment given for his benefit at the Queen's Theatre in 1839, the Marquess of Waterford, Lord Waldegrave, Lord Longford, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Lord Suffield, The Hon. Alfred Harbord, "Ginger" Stubbs, Jim Wellesley, and Billy Duff. Some of these were officers in the Army and may have been members of the Club, but it is with the last named that we are more particularly concerned, for it was he who gave to it the nickname of the "Rag and Famish".

<sup>1</sup> *The United Service Club and its Founders.*

William Higginson Duff was the son of Alexander Samuel Duff, late Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards, a large land-owner in Shropshire and Denbigh. He was born in 1811, was gazetted to the 21st North British Fusiliers on July 6, 1830, promoted Lieutenant, October 26, 1832, and exchanged to the 10th Light Dragoons, November 28, 1837. In 1839 he again transferred to the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers but sold his commission before the end of the year. He may later have joined a Militia Regiment, for the *United Services Gazette* of April 15, 1841, styles him Captain Duff, and adds that

He appears to be one of those feather-bed soldiers who enter the Army solely for the purpose of wearing a red coat and being dubbed Captain. He probably had good reasons for retiring altogether from the Army by the sale of his Lieutenant's Commission in 1839.

He joined the Club in 1838. The story of his giving it its nickname does not appear to be recorded in any contemporary work, but may have been handed down by tradition. It first appears in print in Major Griffiths' Introduction to the *Rules and List of Members* of 1894.

It is recorded that on one occasion Billy Duff entered the Club-house late and called for supper. The bill of fare was so meagre that he angrily declared it was a rag and famish affair. The nickname caught on and was quickly known and appreciated as a good joke both in the Club and out of it. Captain Duff was himself so pleased with it that he soon afterwards designed the Club button which was at one time worn by many Members in evening dress.

Major Arthur Griffiths was elected in 1868<sup>1</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Then late Captain 63rd Regiment. He took a large part in the management of the Club, serving on the Committee, of which he was six times Chairman, almost continuously from 1878

had probably seen old Members wearing the buttons, but he says nothing of the coat on which they were worn. It is said to have been a tail coat of blue Melton cloth with a blue velvet collar, the buttons being worn on the front, with two in the small of the back and smaller ones on the cuffs. The waistcoat and trousers seem to have been left to the discretion of the wearer, for there is a story that one Member habitually appeared at dinner attired in the coat with a white waistcoat and tartan trews. The buttons are still made, and may be bought by Members from the Secretary.

There can be no doubt that Duff did not invent the name himself, but had visited the original Rag and Famish in Cranbourne Alley and mentioned it as the lowest and worst place of resort in his experience. The date of the incident is unknown, but it may be suggested that it was in 1839 while he was still in the 10th Light Dragoons.

The Marquess of Waterford and his friends won a doubtful sort of celebrity in a manner which was rather popular at that time. It was their custom to go out at night wrenching off knockers, door-handles, and bell-pulls, and carrying off any other portable property of a character quite useless to themselves. Early in the morning they resorted to a Tavern, "The Finish" in James Street, where, after decorating the table with their trophies, they remained at breakfast till eight, nine, or ten o'clock.

until his death in 1907. In 1879 he founded the Servants' Benevolent Fund which he managed for many years. He was the author of many books. Crime and prisons, biographies and military subjects were his principal themes. He also wrote several novels.

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In these exploits Billy Duff was conspicuously successful. At his lodgings he kept a museum of curious objects collected during his career at home and abroad, including door-handles and knockers, buttons and studs, walking-sticks, signboards, watchmen's staves, rattles, hats, lanterns, handkerchiefs, and a French soldier's helmet. He is also said to have on one occasion kidnapped the baby of a dog-stealer and held it as a hostage for the return of his dog.

These pranks were comparatively harmless, though they must sometimes have occasioned him to make an appearance in a police court, but in 1840 he got into a more serious scrape. In August of that year he and Lord Waldegrave were committed for trial for a violent assault on a policeman at Hampton. Two others of their friends were also implicated, but their names are not mentioned, and they escaped being committed. Lord Waldegrave, who was notorious for his excesses, appears to have been the ringleader in the affair, for as a result of the trial he was fined £200, and Duff £100, while both were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Queen's Bench Prison, from which they did not emerge until November 3, 1841. The Club Committee must have found some excuse for Duff as he was not required to resign, but remained a Member till his death.

This experience may have had a sobering effect, for in 1842 he married and it is hoped settled down. No more is heard of him except that he died at Versailles in 1855. There was no issue of the marriage.

The Hon. Grantley Berkeley in his *Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand* relates of him that he was

a "slight lathy man", but very good in a fight as he could hit as well as box. He also states that

he had a favourite dodge when he had succeeded in the pleasurable task of picking a quarrel, and it was this : just at the moment for the commencement of hostilities, he would feign a something wrong in his shoe, and stoop down to adjust it, and then, suddenly rising from beneath his foe, administer the "uppercut" to the unexpected nose of his enemy, and knock that prominent feature up into the forehead of the man, who was, of course, entirely unprepared to protect it.

Duff assured him that he had done this often and that the recipient "never came again".

From this account of his career it appears that he was not altogether a desirable Member of the Club, but he evidently had friends who were amused by his eccentricities, and he must have had some good points, or he would not have been allowed to remain a Member after his trial. At any rate the Club owes to him a name which, though first given in derision, as "The Rag" has long been a title of esteem and affection.

On the other hand, the way of life of Billy and his admirers did not meet with approbation in some quarters, for it is upon him and his like that Thackeray wrote the ill-natured satire which appeared in *Punch* of May 2, 1846, under the title of "Military Snobs", and was later published as Chapter X of *The Book of Snobs*. In it he describes "the sporting Military snob, Captain Rag", and the "larking or raffish Military snob, Ensign Famish". Rag is not a Member of the Club, having been advised to retire from a crack Cavalry Regiment after swindling his brother officers in various ingenious ways, but his young friend Bobby Famish



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frequents the Union Jack Club of course ; where he breakfasts on pale ale and devilled kidneys at three o'clock ; where beardless heroes of his own set congregate and make merry, and give each other dinners ; where you may see half a dozen of young rakes of the fourth or fifth order lounging and smoking on the steps ; where you behold Slapper's long-tailed leggy mare in the custody of a red-jacket until the Captain is primed for the Park with a glass of curaçoa, and where you see Hobby of the Highland Buffs driving up with Dobby of the Madras Fusiliers in the great banging, swinging cab which the latter hires from Rumble of Bond Street.

This may be a fairly accurate picture of the Club as seen by a civilian writer who had never entered its doors, but if so it affected only a very small minority of the Members, and as far as its prosperity went, Thackeray's sneers had no effect whatever.

Admiral Sir Philip Durham was not present at the Annual Meeting held in March 1845. He was now eighty-two years of age, and having recently suffered the loss of his wife, had sought consolation in foreign travel. The fatigues of a journey to Italy undertaken in the depth of winter brought on an inflammation of the chest from which he died at Naples on April 2. His career in the Navy had been as distinguished as that of Sir Edward Barnes in the Army.

He was born in 1763, the third son of James Durham of Largo in Fife, and entered the Navy in 1777 as a Midshipman on board the *Trident* (64). He saw some active service under Rodney, and in 1780 was promoted to be acting Lieutenant and Aide-de-camp to Admiral Kempenfelt, with whom he served in the action of December 14, 1781, with the French fleet under de Guichen. He was still acting in the same capacity when the *Royal*

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George went down at Spithead on August 29, 1782. The details of his experiences on that occasion differ materially in the authorities, but his own account given in a letter dated January 4, 1842, is probably accurate. He states that he was walking the quarter-deck with the Captain (Waghorn) when the ship went over, and that he pulled off his coat and leapt overboard. He continues :

I soon got hold of a hammock that had floated off the deck. At this moment I was twice carried down by a marine, whom I shook off by tearing the waistcoat loose by which he clung. I then by throwing my arms about got hold of a spar, and was carried into the wake of the ship, where I got hold of the signal halyards (a curious circumstance as I was signal officer). I continued to hang by them until one of the seamen swam up and said "Give me hold of these halyards and I will tow you up." This he did and I sat on the mast-head for nearly an hour, the boats being busied in picking up people who were in more imminent danger.

Durham on being picked up by a boat was carried on board the *Victory* where he soon recovered.

The body of the marine who clung to Mr. Durham was washed on shore about a fortnight afterwards, with the waistcoat firmly twisted round his arm ; a pencil case bearing Mr. Durham's initials was found in the pocket and restored to its owner.<sup>1</sup>

He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1782, Commander in 1790, and Post Captain in 1793, and while in command of the *Anson* frigate (44) took part in the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon Bay in 1794. For conspicuous service on various occasions he twice received the thanks of the Board of Trade, as well as a letter of approbation from the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of Admiral Sir Philip Durham*, by his nephew, Captain A. Murray, Royal Irish Fusiliers (1846).



In 1805 he commanded the *Defiance* (74) in Admiral Calder's action with Villeneuve off Cape Finisterre (July 22), but refused to return with him to England to give evidence on his court-martial. This was a most fortunate decision as thereby he was able to take part in the battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21). The *Defiance* was the twelfth ship in Collingwood's column, and did not come into action until the afternoon.

As she got into the confusion of the allied line, she exchanged some shot with the *Principe de Asturias* and at about 3 p.m. ran alongside the *Aigle*, to which ship she lashed herself. The enemy was boarded, and appeared to be subdued; but after the boarders had hoisted British colours over her, her people rallied and drove back their foes. Captain Durham therefore cut loose the lashings, and, sheering off ten yards or so, opened so heavy a fire that in about twenty minutes the *Aigle*, which in the meantime had gallantly defended herself, asked for quarter, and was taken possession of. The *Defiance* subsequently took possession of the *San Juan Nepomucenoe* which had struck to the *Dreadnought*.<sup>1</sup>

Durham was wounded during the action. He was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1810, and in 1815 he and Lieut.-General Sir James Leith conducted an expeditionary force to Guadeloupe where the celebrated Comte de Linois, a staunch Bonapartist who had there returned as Governor, had proclaimed Napoleon. On August 10, after a slight action, Linois capitulated. Durham received the K.C.B. in this year, was made Vice-Admiral in 1819, and Admiral and G.C.B. in 1830. He then went into Parliament as member for Queenborough, and was member for Devizes from 1834 to 1836. His last appointment was as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth from 1836 to 1839. His portrait,

<sup>1</sup> Clowes, *History of the British Navy*.

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presented by himself, hangs beside that of Barnes  
in the Coffee Room.

On receiving the news of Durham's death, it was decided to endeavour to secure a Royal Personage as President. The Committee took the necessary steps, and H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of King George III, was graciously pleased to accept the office, and enrolled himself as a Member of the Club.<sup>1</sup> His name as President appears in the Rules for 1845, which must therefore have been published in the middle of that year.

The Chairman of the Committee elected in 1845 was Surgeon T. Graham Balfour, M.D. We learn from his Report that at the end of 1845, the number of subscribing Members was 1,111, and this being over the establishment it was decided to raise the limit to 1,300. The accumulated funds amounted to £12,246 6s. 6d. Colonel Henry Daniell, Coldstream Guards, succeeded Graham Balfour as Chairman, and his Report for the Meeting in March 1847 shows that this number had been reached, with 100 Members abroad. The entrance fee was then raised to £30.

<sup>1</sup> His portrait, by E. Gustave Girardot, was purchased by the Club in 1847, and is now in the Coffee Room. The price paid was £71 10s.



ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP DURHAM, G.C.B., (SECOND) PRESIDENT  
1838-1845



## CHAPTER II

### THE SITE OF THE NEW BUILDING

IT appears from the accounts, that as early as 1843 the Committee had begun to look for a site on which to build their own house, and it was probably at the Annual Meeting in March 1846 that they announced that it had been found, and the necessary Resolution passed to effect the purchase. The Club had already outgrown the premises at the corner of King Street, and a short lease had been taken of Lichfield House, No. 12 St. James's Square, while it was being built, which in the words of the Chairman, Colonel Daniell's, Report would "give them increased accommodation and enable them to increase their Members". The rent of both houses was the same, £1,000, though in King Street they had saved £60 a year by letting off the stabling.

Lichfield House is of some historic interest. The original building appears in the rate book for 1678 as the residence of Frances Theresa, widow of Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond (La Belle Stuart), the Britannia of our copper coinage, the only woman whom King Charles II is said to have really loved, and the only one who successfully resisted his advances. She lived there for two years only, but during the next eighty years it had many occupants of rank. In 1763 it was bought by Thomas Anson,

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M.P. for Lichfield, who pulled it down and built the present house, which remained in the possession of his family until 1856 when it was sold to the Clerical, Medical and General Assurance Society, who still occupy it. It had been frequently let by the Ansons, and in 1846 was unoccupied.

The block which the Club decided to buy contained five houses, and the purchases were completed between September 1846 and January 1847. The owners and price paid for each were as follows :

	£
No. 20 St. James's Square, Lord De Mauley's freehold	20,000
No. 3 George Street, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Martineau's freehold .	3,513
Nos. 36, 37 Pall Mall, Mr. Malton's freehold .	9,757
No. 38 Pall Mall, Mrs. Justice's freehold	£10,500
Less remaining on mortgage <sup>2</sup> . . .	3,000
	<hr/> 7,500

In accordance with a Resolution passed in May 1847 another house was bought in the following August.

No. 39 Pall Mall, Mr. Tegart's freehold . . .	8,000
	<hr/> £48,770

Additional expenses, including premiums paid to architects in the competition for designs for the new building, £300, brought the total expenditure to the end of 1847 to £50,327 13s. This sum was raised in the following way :

<sup>1</sup> George Street was the short street leading from Pall Mall to the Square. It contained only three houses. No. 1, Adair House, was later demolished when the Junior Carlton Club, built in 1866, was enlarged. No. 2 was identical with No. 36 Pall Mall. When Adair House was pulled down the name of George Street was taken off the map.

<sup>2</sup> This mortgage was paid off in 1859 on the death of Mrs. Justice.

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	£	s.	d.
By 348 Debentures of £135 . . . . .	46,980	0	0
„ Sale of old materials on pulling down six houses . . . . .	1,642	13	0
„ Advance from the Club funds . . . . .	1,705	0	0
	<hr/> <u>£50,327 13 0</u> <hr/>		

The houses in Pall Mall and George Street were small and of no historic interest. Some of them appear to have been shops. No. 38 was let to Joseph Batey, a tailor, while the owner of No. 39, Mr. Tegart, was an apothecary. The whole had a frontage of 81 feet in Pall Mall and 60½ feet in George Street. No. 20 St. James's Square, however, had been in private occupation ever since the Square was built. It had a frontage of 42 feet, and, with a yard and stabling to which access was obtained from Cleveland Yard, had a depth of 200 feet. The whole frontage in George Street and St. James's Square was, therefore, 102½ feet and the site comprised an area of 13,300 square feet.

It is necessary to give the history of this house at some length, as it has long been a cherished tradition in the Club that it had been the residence of Nell Gwynne. The writer<sup>1</sup> of the *Foundation and Progress of the Club*, which first appears in enlarged form in the Rules and Regulations of 1895, put forward the claim on the ground that one of the title deeds of No. 39 Pall Mall recites the deed of 1664, already quoted, in which Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, is mentioned, and he continues that "Nell Gwynne's connexion with the St. Albans title is well known". He unfortunately based his claim on false premises. Henry

<sup>1</sup> Major Arthur Griffiths.



Jermyn, the faithful friend and Treasurer of Queen Henrietta Maria, was created Baron Jermyn of Edmondsbury, Co. Suffolk, in 1643 and Earl of St. Albans in 1660. He died unmarried on January 2, 1683/4. The earldom then became extinct while the barony devolved by special remainder on his nephew Thomas Jermyn. Nell Gwynne's elder son was born in 1670. When in 1675 the Duchess of Portsmouth's son was created Duke of Richmond at the age of three, Nell expressed her resentment in strong language. The story of how she obtained a title for her own son is well known. While talking one day to the King, she called to the child who was playing near her: "Come here, you little bastard." Charles remonstrated with her for using such a word, to which she replied, "But, Sir, I have no other name to call him by." The King laughed and appeased her wrath by creating the boy in 1676 Baron Headington and Earl of Burford. Nell later probably brought further pressure to bear, and on January 10, 1686, eight days after the death of the Earl of St. Albans, the title was revived as a dukedom in his favour. We see, therefore, that though Nell Gwynne's son bore the same title, he had no connexion whatever with the Earl who built St. James's Square.

Major Griffiths could have put forward his claim on much better grounds if he had quoted a passage in Pennant's *Account of London* (1790), for that antiquary states distinctly that "her residence was in Pall Mall in the first good house on the left side of St. James's Square as we enter it from Pall Mall". This has been copied by many other writers and is in fact the origin of the tradition. Unfortunately it has now been proved that his

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memory was defective and that he confused Nell Gwynne with another lady altogether. But before dealing with her it must first be shown where Nell did live. She became the King's mistress in 1666 and for a time continued to reside in or near Lincoln's Inn Fields. In 1670 her name is first found in the rate book of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields as occupying a house rated at 16s. per annum on the north side of Pall Mall. This description might apply to one of the houses on the site of the Club ; but not only were all the houses on the north side small and beneath the dignity of a King's favourite, but on a closer examination of the rate book it is found that the writer has made a clerical error in giving the street two north sides. On comparing the list of names in the preceding and following years it is clearly shown that the side on which Nell lived was the south.<sup>1</sup> The list of names starts at the east end, and by measurement on a contemporary map it can be calculated that her house in 1670 stood approximately on the site of the Reform Club.

Nell was not at all pleased on discovering that her house was only a leasehold, and expressed her opinion with her usual frankness. She refused to occupy it, for she had, she said, always conveyed her services free to the Crown, and nothing but a freehold would content her. The King accordingly gave her the freehold of another house in Pall Mall, which he acquired from Lord Scarsdale, and in 1671 her name appears as the occupant of both houses. She very soon disposed of the leasehold,

<sup>1</sup> Many authors have stated that she lived on the north side of Pall Mall. Mr. Arthur Dasent first pointed out the error in his *History of Nell Gwynne* (1924).

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but was apparently quite satisfied with the other, for it continued to be her town residence until her death in 1687.

Its situation has been clearly established. It stood on the site of the present No. 79, now occupied by the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, and very nearly opposite the Club entrance in Pall Mall. It was of moderate size, and had a garden at the back reaching down to the King's Garden. Stow in his *Survey of London* states that in some of these gardens were "raised mounts which gave them the Prospect of the Garden and the Park". It must have been soon after she took up her residence that the incident occurred which Evelyn records in his *Diary* under the date March 1, 1670/1, when he walked with the King from Whitehall through the Park to the Garden, and

both saw and heard a very familiar discourse between . . . (the King) and Mrs. Nellie, as they call an impudent comedian, she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall and . . . standing on ye greene walke under it.

It has therefore been established beyond question that Nell Gwynne could not have lived in any house which existed on the site of the Club. It is an ungrateful task to demolish a long-standing tradition, but the proof is clear and has been already made public in the book quoted above. We now return to St. James's Square, for the purpose of identifying the lady who takes her place.

The rate book in 1676 shows four houses on the west side, south of King Street. The corner one was empty in that year, but in 1677 was occupied by the Earl of Essex. Later Cleveland House was

built on the site. In the next lived Sir Allen Apsley, and the third was the residence of Arabella Churchill, the sister of the Duke of Marlborough, mistress of James II when Duke of York, and mother of the Duke of Berwick. Early in the nineteenth century it came into the possession of the Bishops of Winchester and was named Winchester House. The fourth was No. 17 (later No. 20) St. James's Square. Its first occupant was Mary Davis, actress, singer, dancer, and mistress of King Charles II. She lived in it from 1676 to 1687. The title deeds show that later it was owned by Sir Spencer Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons and later Earl of Wilmington, John Lord Hobart, later Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Thomas Brand, Henry Drummond, Samuel Thornton, and the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1st Lord de Mauley, who sold it to the Club. From 1837 to 1841 it had been leased by the last named to the Parthenon Club.

We are now able to understand the mistake made by Pennant. He mistook one actress for another, and wrote Nell Gwynne when he should have written Moll Davis. Though she did not enjoy so long a career as her more popular rival, she was for some years a leading figure, and from various sources we are able to give some account of her life. Pepys states that she was said to be an illegitimate daughter of Colonel Howard, later Earl of Berkshire, but according to another story her father was a blacksmith at Charlton in Wiltshire where a family named Davis had exercised that calling for many generations. The date of her birth is uncertain, but from 1663 to 1669 she was one of the four principal actresses in Sir William D'Avenant's

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company at the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields of which the Duke of York was Patron. She first attracted the notice of the King in 1667 while playing the part of Celania, a shepherdess mad for love, in *The Rivals*, a play altered from *The Two Noble Kinsmen* of Beaumont and Fletcher. In it she sang a ballad, which has survived to the present day. It begins :

My lodging it is on the cold ground  
And very hard is my fare,  
But that which troubles me most is  
The unkindness of my Dear.

This song and the jig which she subsequently danced was so charmingly executed, that, as Downes the prompter at the theatre quaintly put it in his book *Roscius Anglicanus*, they "not long after raised her from her bed on the cold ground to a bed royal".

Nell Gwynne was still unknown to the King, but hearing of Moll's success at the rival theatre, she attempted to hold her up to ridicule in the play of *All Mistaken* at Drury Lane, by acting a scene with a corpulent lover in which she thus parodied the ballad :

My lodging is on the cold boards  
And wonderful hard is my fare  
But that which troubles me most is  
The fatness of my Dear.

The scene was no doubt highly appreciated by the audience, but failed to have any effect on Charles, who took Moll from her lodging in D'Avenant's house and established her in Suffolk Street, Haymarket. Pepys mentions her several times in his *Diary*. On March 7, 1666/7, he saw her dance in boy's clothes ; "and the truth is there is no

comparison between Nell's dancing " (as Florimel in *Secret Love*, a new play by Dryden) " at the King's house in boy's clothes and this, this being infinitely beyond the other ". In the following August her " dancing in a shepherd's clothes did please me mightily ". On January 11, 1667/8, Mrs. Knepp, the actress, told him that " Mis Davis is for certain going away from the Duke's house, the King being in love with her, and a house taken for her and furnishing ; and she hath a ring given her already worth £600." <sup>1</sup> A few days later he relates a conversation with his friend Mrs. Pierce, the wife of Dr. James Pierce, surgeon to the Duke of York. In her opinion Mis Davis was " the most impertinent slut in all the world ; and the more, now the King do show her countenance ; and is reckoned his mistress, even to the scorne of the whole world ; the King gazing on her, and my Lady Castlemaine being melancholy and out of humour all the play not smiling once." He heard, however, from Mrs. Knepp that the latter got " even with Mis Davis " by falling " mightily in love with an actor named Hart, who was much with her in private ". Pepys seems to have sympathised with Lady Castlemaine, for being at the Duke's Theatre on December 20, he wrote :

It vexed me to see Moll Davis, in the box over the King's and Lady Castlemaine's head, look down on the King and he up to her : and so did my Lady Castlemaine once, to see who it was ; but when she saw her she looked like fire, which troubled me.

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<sup>1</sup> The ring was evidently an allusion to the ring mentioned in the ballad :

" I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then  
And I'll marry thee with a rush ring."



Moll had left the theatre in May 1668, for in that month she came to the play at Court, "and when she came to dance her jig, the Queen would not stay to see it, which people do think it was out of displeasure at her being the King's whore, that she could not bear it". Pepys mentions her for the last time on February 17, 1668/9, when he saw her coach come to her door in Suffolk Street, "a mighty pretty fine coach".

How long Moll retained the King's affections we do not know, but in 1673 she bore a daughter, known as Lady Mary Tudor, who was acknowledged by him, and in December 15, 1674, Evelyn notes that he saw her taking part in a comedy at Court which was acted by ladies only, among them being the Ladies Mary and Anne, the Duke of York's daughters. Nell Gwynne by this time was the reigning favourite, and according to a scandalous work entitled *Lives of the Celebrated Beauties*, published in 1715, she was the cause of her rival's fall. Having heard that Moll was to visit the King she asked her to supper and mixed jalap in her sweetmeats. The King in consequence dismissed her with a pension of £1,000 a year. The story is probably untrue, but all that we can say for certain of her later life is that she took up her residence in St. James's Square in 1676 and lived there until 1687. In that year her daughter married Edward 2nd Earl of Derwentwater, and it is possible that she then went to live with her. The place and date of her death are unknown. The issue of her daughter's marriage was a son James, born in 1689. He succeeded his father as 3rd Earl, and in 1715 took up arms in the Jacobite rebellion, for which he was tried and executed in the following year.





MOLL DAVIS

*From a portrait by Sir Peter Lely, formerly in the collection of the Earl of Essex  
at Cassiobury Park*



Three portraits of Moll are recorded, two by Lely and one by Kneller. The one by Lely in the National Portrait Gallery shows her as a fair woman of considerable beauty but of Junoesque proportions, in no way answering to the description given by Pepys, who alludes to her as "*little* Mis Davis", and to all appearance quite incapable of dancing a jig in boy's clothes. At the base of the portrait is a statement that "a similar picture at Syon House is there stated to represent Elizabeth Wriothesley, wife of Jocelyn Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland". The other portrait by Lely, which was formerly at Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, and of which a photograph, taken at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866, is at the Victoria and Albert Museum, represents a small dark woman of no great beauty, but with fine eyes and a neat figure. It is obvious that the two portraits are of different women, but unfortunately the whereabouts of the later picture by Kneller is unknown and no reproduction of it has been found for comparison. Some prints at the British Museum of eighteenth-century date also show her as a big woman and are evidently based on the first portrait, but taking into consideration that the ascription of that one is doubtful, and that the Cassiobury picture fully bears out the evidence of Pepys, it is here assumed that the latter is authentic, and is therefore here reproduced.

Of her character we have only the evidence of that virtuous and uncharitable lady Mrs. Pierce. If she was not "the most impertinent slut in the whole world" her portrait certainly conveys the impression that she was what a former generation would have called a minx. Mrs. Pierce, a pretty

woman herself, even denied her the gift of beauty, declaring that she was "a most homely jade as ever she saw", though she admitted that "she dances beyond anything in the world". Vanity was perhaps her chief failing. To quote Mrs. Pierce again, she was proud of being "reckoned the King's mistress even to the scorne of all the world", and she showed the ring of £700 (it had now grown in value by £100) to everybody and owned that the King had given it to her. She had also no small opinion of her own appearance, for according to Pennant, "the back room on the ground floor of her house was entirely of looking glass as was also the ceiling".

In the above sketch of Moll's life and character, it is shown that though there are various opinions about her birth, her personal appearance, and her character, there was no doubt whatever that she was the finest dancer of her time. In addition to the encomiums of Pepys and Mrs. Pierce we have the evidence of a contemporary poet, Richard Flecknoe, who published two epigrams addressed to her. Of the first there are three versions. The last published in 1673 is the best :

## I

TO MIS DAVIES

ON HER EXCELLENT DANCING

*Davies* who well derives thy name from him  
 Before the *Ark* did *Dance* as well as *Sing*  
 Who wou'd not think to see thee dance so light,  
 Thou wert all *Air*, or else all *Flame* and *Spright*  
 Or who'd not say, to see thee onely tread  
 Thy feet were *feathers*, others feet were *Lead* !  
*Atlanta* well cou'd run, and *Hermes* flee,  
 But none e'er mov'd more gracefully than thee.

## THE SITE OF THE NEW BUILDING

And Circis charm'd with *wand* and *Magick Lore*  
But none like thee, e'er charm'd with feet before.  
Thou miracle whom all men must admire,  
To see thee move like *Air*, and mount like *Fire*,  
Who e'er wou'd follow thee, or come but nigh  
To thy perfection must not dance but flie.

### II

#### ON HER EXCELLENT SINGING

Nor does she onely *dance*, but sings withal  
With voice so *sweet*, and so Angelical,  
You'd think She were some *Angel*, and believe  
Her Soul of Harmony in her did live ;  
And that for *motion*, and for *air* to boot,  
She were all *Harmony* from *Head* to *Foot*.  
For *Musick* is but moved *Air*, and so  
In certain measure is but *dancing* too.  
Whence in her person does together meet  
All that is either, is both *fair* and *sweet*.  
And they may talk of *charming*, but there's none  
Knows every way to *charm*, but she alone.  
But now she *sings*, let's peace, and say no more,  
For just as when we saw her dance before,  
We wisht our selves all *eyes* to see her, so  
We wish our selves all *ears* to hear her now.

Both Pepys and Flecknoe refer to her as *Mis*, the first instance of the use of the diminutive of *Mistress*, now general when addressing an unmarried woman. But Flecknoe in another epigram *Of Mis's and Mistresses* points out that it was as yet only used by a lover to his

Little *Mistress*, who's not yet come  
Unto the honor of a greater one ;  
And you may call her by her *Christin* name  
Whils't t'other must at least be call'd *Ma-dame*.

## CHAPTER III

### THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

IT was the first intention of the Club to erect the new house on the site of the five houses originally purchased, and in the early part of 1847, probably after the General Meeting in March, architects were invited to send in designs for the building. There is no mention in the Committee's Reports as to the conditions of the competition, but they caused much comment in the technical press at the time. From articles in *The Builder* and *The Civil Engineer and Architects Journal* for May and June we learn that no professional assessor was invited to assist in the awards, but that the selection was to be made by a ballot of all the members. It could not be expected that soldiers and sailors, however distinguished in their own professions, would have the special knowledge required in the judging of the designs, and though the writers exonerated the Committee from any suspicion of partiality or unfairness, they concluded that they had, perhaps unintentionally, acted unjustly towards the competitors, and had, moreover, involved themselves in a dilemma from which they might find some difficulty in extricating themselves. It was also stated that the "more prudent" architects did not compete, and that some of those who entered resorted to canvassing the Members for their votes,

“ sending round bills and testimonials like the Morrison’s pills or Holloway’s ointment sellers ”.

Sixty-nine designs were submitted,<sup>1</sup> and twenty-four of the competitors are mentioned by name in *The Builder*. Among them we do not find the names of Sir Charles Barry, Decimus Burton, Sir Robert Smirke, or his brother Sydney, who had been responsible for the erection of the Clubs hitherto built in Pall Mall. The ballot was taken on April 27, when it was found that Mr. Tattersall had won the first premium, and Messrs. Fowler & Fisk, the second. During the first week in May the public were admitted by ticket to view the designs, which according to one critic were “ far below the proper standard ”. Some, however, were held to be of some merit, and one sent in by Mr. Truefitt was considered worthy of a full-page illustration in *The Builder*. It appears to have been modelled on one of the Belgian Town Halls, being in Flemish Gothic, with a steep lofty roof, and having a central tower and angular pinnacles. However deficient the Members may have been in artistic knowledge, their successors of to-day may be thankful that they were sufficiently well advised to reject it.

The Committee paid £300 in premiums to the two successful competitors, but were not at all satisfied with the result of their efforts. In fact, they found themselves in the dilemma foretold by the critic already quoted; and as another writer expressed it, “ they had the good sense not to carry out the designs which received the prizes ”. They showed considerable dexterity, however, in extri-

<sup>1</sup> A catalogue of these has been preserved, but the architects are only designated under mottoes or pseudonyms.



cating themselves from their difficulty. On May 11, 1847, an Extraordinary General Meeting was held, when it was resolved to enlarge the site by the purchase of another house in Pall Mall. Another competition could then be held, and it was decided to invite the six architects to compete who had received the greatest number of votes in April. No premium was to be given, but the Committee would take a professional opinion before making the award, and the author of the selected design would be employed to carry out the work. The six architects were Mr. Tattersall, Messrs. Fowler & Fisk, Mr. C. S. Clarke (a pupil of Mr. Barry), Messrs. Parnell & Smith, Mr. H. B. Richardson, and Mr. Sydney Smirke.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Clarke, however, owing to an accident, was obliged to decline, and Mr. Salvin was chosen in his place. The drawings sent in were examined by the Committee, who selected that by Messrs. Parnell & Smith. They then referred it to Mr. John Shaw, one of the official referees, and his report being satisfactory, these architects were commissioned to proceed with the work.

Messrs. Parnell & Smith at any rate were determined that their house should not clash with the other buildings in Pall Mall, for they drew their inspiration from the drawings made by Sydney Smirke and Basevi for the alterations to be made at the Carlton Club, and which Smirke, after Basevi's death, had carried out in 1846. These were modelled on Sansovino's Library of St. Mark at Venice. Parnell & Smith took as their model

<sup>1</sup> It appears from this that Sydney Smirke had taken part in the previous competition, but his name is not included among those mentioned in *The Builder*.



THE PALAZZO CORNARO, VENICE—THE MODEL FROM WHICH THE CLUB WAS  
DESIGNED



## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

for the ground and first floors the Palazzo Cornaro on the Grand Canal, which was built by Sansovino for George Cornaro in 1532, but based the upper storey on the Library of St. Mark. The contract for the building was secured by Mr. Trego, the price being £18,500.

In the unfortunate absence through indisposition of the President H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the foundation-stone was laid by Colonel Daniell, Chairman of the Committee. It is marked by a brass plate affixed to the wall on the ground level at the south-east corner facing George Street, and bears the inscription which appears on the following page.

Mr. Trego completed his contract in 1849, and the Chairman was able to report at the Annual Meeting in March 1850 that on the final payment of his account a saving of £1,432 had been effected on the original estimate. He also reported the result of an action which had been brought by Mr. Batey, the late tenant of No. 38 Pall Mall, who had moved his business to No. 40. The subject of the action is not mentioned, but it terminated in favour of the Club, the plaintiff by the decision of the jury appearing clearly to have had no just ground to warrant such litigation. Another unfortunate incident during the building was not discovered till after the Club was finished. It appeared that the north wall encroached by 9 inches over a length of 87 feet 6 inches on the Bishop of Winchester's property. The matter was settled in 1854 by the payment to the Bishop of £50 for the land and £32 19s. 4d. for his expenses.

The contract for the completion of the interior was given to Messrs. Smith & Appleford, the price

# THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

This stone was laid on the sixth day of May 1848

President : H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Patrons { F.M. The Duke of Wellington, K.G.  
General Lord Viscount Beresford, K.G.

Trustees { Lt. General Sir J. Watson, K.C.B.  
Maj. General T. J. Forbes, R.A.  
Captain T. Porter, R.N.

## Committee of Management

Lieut. J. S. Baker, R.E.  
Lieut. J. J. Brandling, R.H.A.  
Captn. W. Carleton, R.N.  
Sir J. Carmichael, Bt. late 1st W.I. Regt.  
Lord J. Chichester, M.P. late 87th Regt.  
Captn. T. J. Clarke, R.N.  
Captn. J. B. Culpeper, late 14th Lt. Doons.  
Lt. Col. H. Daniell, Coldm. Gds.  
Captn. H. J. W. Gallwey, R.N.  
Lieut. D. Galton, R.E.  
J. Greene, M.P., late 7th Don. Gds.  
R. C. D. Home, late 1st Don. Gds.  
Captn. W. J. M. Hughes, late 1st Don. Gds.  
The Hon. Hussey F. Keene, R.E.  
Captn. J. S. Manning, 1st Don. Gds.  
J. P. Mayo, late 74th Regt.  
Lieut. T. F. Middleton, M.P. 1st Don. Gds.  
A. J. Otway, late 2nd Regt.  
Captn. J. T. Paulson, R.N.  
Major S. Pole, late 12th Lancers.  
Captn. J. W. Reynolds, unattached.  
Captn. W. Siborne, unattached.  
Captn. E. N. Troubridge, R.N.  
Captn. W. Ward, unattached.

Thomas Walcot, Secretary.  
G. B. Lefroy, Solicitor.

William Trego, Builder  
C. O. Parnell } Architects  
Alfred Smith }

## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

being £16,500. Both this and the builder's, however, were exclusive of ornamental decorations and finishings.

The house was ready for occupation at the end of 1850, and the final account of expenditure stood as follows :

	£
Purchase of ground of which £3,000 was left on mortgage . . . . .	51,760
Mr. Trego's account . . . . .	19,566
Messrs. Smith & Appleford's account . . . . .	19,650
Furnishing (about £10,000), legal charges, Architects' commission and miscellaneous expenses (1847-51)	25,191
	<hr/>
	£116,257
	<hr/>

This sum was raised as follows :

571 Debentures of £135 each . . . . .	77,085
Transferred from general account . . . . .	36,172
Mortgage to Mrs. Justice on 38 Pall Mall . . . . .	3,000
	<hr/>
	£116,257
	<hr/>

In spite of this large expenditure the Club was in a most flourishing condition. In 1849 the membership was increased to 1,450, and in 1851, to 1,600, while the waiting list of candidates grew longer year by year. In 1849 it was 600, in 1851, 834, and in 1852, 1,102.

On February 17 and 18, 1851, H.R.H. George Duke of Cambridge, who had accepted the Presidency on the death of his Father in the preceding year, and the Duke of Wellington visited the house and "both expressed to Colonel Daniell and the Committee their satisfaction at the building and all the arrangements with the furnishing". During

the remainder of the week visitors were admitted by ticket,<sup>1</sup> and on Tuesday, February 25, the house was opened for the use of the Members.

Long descriptions with illustrations of the Club are given in the newspapers of the day. The elevation shown in *The Builder* of October 30, a copy of which is preserved in the Club, gives the exterior as it was carried out, but in an illustration, in another paper, naval and military emblems, weapons and defensive armour are shown sculptured in the arched headings of the first-floor windows, which, according to the writer of the accompanying article, "add much to the picturesque appearance of the whole". These sculptures, however, possibly did not meet with the approval of the Committee and were not carried out, and the only emblems of the character of the Club are the military and naval crowns which appear on the upper windows of the Morning Room. In the approved design, also, no roof appears above the balustrade. The top storey appears to have been added as an afterthought, and was thus severely criticised in the *British Almanac* for 1851 :

The Army and Navy Club-House at length exposes its finished exterior and with its huge toppling load strikes terror and amazement into such passengers of Pall Mall as may be accustomed to architecture that admits such a thing as excess and defect thereof. It is just to observe, however, that the extravaganza did not appear in the design, but was the effect of influences that reached our gallant defenders during the progress of the work.

It is to be hoped that the writer did not survive to see the towering erections of the present day.

<sup>1</sup> The number according to one newspaper was "upwards of 7,000"; according to another, "about 12,000."



## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

With this exception the house met with approval in the Press.

The interior did not differ materially from the house as it was before the rebuilding in 1926. But there was no smoking room on the ground floor. The use of tobacco in the form of cigars was growing into favour, but was only permitted in rooms at the top of the house. The area later converted into a smoking room was occupied by the Visitors' Dining Room, and beyond it the House Dining Room, to which access was gained by a prolongation of the passage.<sup>1</sup> In the House Dining Room the house dinner was served at a fixed hour and a fixed price, and here the Members met at a long table and probably sat long over their wine. The old custom is mentioned by Whyte Melville in his account of the progress through life of a London clubman. In his middle age "we find him presiding over house dinners at Alfred's" <sup>2</sup> (Arthur's). It still lingers in a few old-fashioned clubs, but in the Army and Navy is long extinct and the name only survives on the Menu of the dinner served in the Coffee Room at a fixed price. On the first floor the Library was originally designed to extend over the whole length of the Pall Mall front but was shortened to provide space for a Members' Drawing Room. It was thus necessary to put in the quadrant landing in the angle in order to make room for a door, the inside of which was masked by blank book backs to range with the other book-cases. In the titles of these some member may

<sup>1</sup> The passage and dividing-wall were marked in the old smoking room by the pillars on the left side and by a small piece of the wall on each side with pillars across the room.

<sup>2</sup> General Bounce (1854).

have exercised his wit. Among them were : " Creak on Patent Hinges ", " Handle on the Art of Turning ", " Sur les Sorties Imprevues ", and " The Blockade of the Sublime Porte ". The present Nelson Room was the Visitors' Drawing Room, and the Connaught Room, the Writing Room. The upper floor had five rooms, the Smoking Room, later known as the Upper Smoking Room (now the Card Room), two Card Rooms, smoking and non-smoking, and two Billiard Rooms, also smoking and non-smoking. The two Billiard Rooms were the No. 1 and No. 2 Billiard Rooms as they are now, and the two Card Rooms, the room adjoining No. 2 Billiard Room and the room which was later used for a servants' bedroom and is now the Lounge.<sup>1</sup>

The decorations, particularly of the ceilings, executed by Messrs. Jackson in *carton pierre* and *papier mâché*, are described with much approval, and reproductions of some of them were shown by the manufacturers in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In the same book Whyte Melville indulges in some good-humoured satire on the outward appearance of the new Club :

As we perambulate London at our loitering leisure and stare about us in the desultory, wandering manner of those who have nothing to do, now admiring an edifice, now peeping into a print shop, we are often brought up " allstanding " in one of the great thoroughfares, by the architectural splendour of a

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<sup>1</sup> The rooms can be identified by the dimensions given in *The Builder* of March 8, 1851, and they show that the passage leading to the large room, which was in 1878 converted into a Card Room, was then in existence. It is not, however, stated for what purpose this room was used ; it was probably a bedroom for servants.



THE CLUB HOUSE IN 1851  
*From a print by F. Marchant*



## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

building which our peaceful calling debars us from entering. Nevertheless we may gaze and gape at the stately outside ; we may admire the lofty windows with their florid ornaments, and marvel for what purpose are intended the upper casements, which seem to us like the bull's eyes let into the deck of a three-decker, magnified to a gigantic uselessness ; we may stare, till the nape of our neck warns us to desist, at the classic ornaments raised in high relief around the roof, where strange mythological devices, unknown to Lemprière, mystify alike the antiquary and the naturalist—centaurs terminating in salmon trout career around the cornices, more grotesque than the mermaid, more inexplicable than the sphinx. In vain we cudgel our brains to ask of what faith, what principle these monsters may be the symbols. Can they represent the *insignia* of that corps so strangely omitted in the *Army List*—known to a grateful country as the horse marines ? Are they a glorious emanation of modern art ? Or are they, as the Irish gentleman suggested of our Martello towers, only intended to puzzle posterity ? Splendid, however, as may be the outward magnificence of this military palace, it is nothing compared with the luxury that reigns within, and the heroes of both services enjoy a delightful contrast to the hardships of war in the spacious saloons and exquisite repasts provided for its Members by the Peace and Plenty Club.

Under the slightly disguised title it is easy to recognise the “Rag and Famish”. In another chapter he similarly mentions most of the popular clubs of the day, Trappes (Pratt's), The Short-Grass (Turf), Conflagrative (Conservative), Anarchic (Reform), Regency (Carlton), Hat-and-Umbrella (? Oxford and Cambridge), Chelsea (? Thatched House), Megatherium for the literary (Athenæum), Munchausen for the travelled (Travellers), Godiva (Almack's), Blights (Whites'), Alfred's (Arthur's), Snooks's (Brooks's) and Noodle's (Boodle's).

Whyte Melville, though an old Guardsman, never joined the Army and Navy Club, but it is evident that he had visited it as a guest, for he introduces us to the Smoking Room, and gives a description

of it and the manners and customs of the young officers who frequented it :

“ Charles Lacquers (of the Lancers) is reclining on three chairs, in a large, lofty apartment devoid of furniture, and surrounded by ottomans. From its airy situation, general appearance, and pervading odour, we have no difficulty in identifying it as the smoking room of the establishment. At our friend's elbow stands a small table, with empty glasses, and opposite him, with his heels above the level of his head, and a cigar of “ sesquipedalian ” length in his mouth sits Sir Ascot Uppercrust (of the Body Guard).

The empty glasses had probably contained brandy and soda, and the free and easy attitudes assumed by these young officers, judging by contemporary pictures in *Punch*, appear to show a true picture of the manners of the time.

When the materials of the old building were sold, it is recorded that “ a valuable portion was reserved as applicable to the interior of the new house ”. Among the articles thus reserved were two chimney-pieces which were found in Lord de Mauley's house.<sup>1</sup> These were placed in the Visitors' Drawing Room (now the Nelson Room) and the Visitors' Dining Room.

The former is of Carrara Marble with female figures standing in front of rather than supporting the entablature as caryatides. It has been dated 1800-10 and is said to have come from the Château of Malmaison. It is certainly French, while the decoration shows signs of Italian influence. There is a tradition that it is by Canova, and it may be

<sup>1</sup> It is so stated in the latest edition (1928) of the *Foundation and Progress of the Club*. It is unlikely that they would have been found in any of the other houses, and there is no record that either was bought later by the Club.



that this is correct, for he came to Paris in 1802, when he executed a bust of Napoleon, then First Consul, and was received by him with great honour. Malmaison was bought by Napoleon's wife Josephine in 1799, and from 1800 to 1803 he used it as his country seat and regularly spent his week-ends there with her. It is possible, therefore, that this chimney-piece was executed by Canova to their order and put in during that period of their domestic happiness. Malmaison was little used by him after he became Emperor in 1804, but Josephine made it her refuge after her divorce in 1809 and died there in 1814. There is said to have been a sale later of the contents of the Château, possibly when it passed into the hands of Mr. Hagermann, a Swedish banker, in 1829, and so may have been acquired by Lord de Mauley for his own house. It now makes a very worthy and appropriate decoration of the Ladies' Drawing Room, to which it was removed from the Nelson Room in 1926.

The other chimney-piece is also of Carrara Marble with female figures as caryatides. The central decoration is in the style used by the Adam Brothers (1728-94) and it has therefore been dated 1760-90. It is said that the head of one of the terminal figures was broken while being moved in 1848, and another substituted for it. As it is difficult to break a marble head, but quite easy to damage a nose or nostril, it was probably only chipped, but as the repair would be obvious to the eye, it was thought better to replace the whole head. It is evidently the right-hand figure which was renewed, as the carving shows that it is the work of a less skilful hand. The mirror frame above appears to be older, and may have been made between 1730 and 1745,



## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

possibly to the design of William Swan, who specialised in that sort of work. The tradition, therefore, that it belonged to Nell Gwynne cannot be supported.<sup>1</sup>

The Club has, however, one relic of her, a silver Fruit Knife of 1680 date, which was presented in 1888 by Captain F. L. Philp, late Scots Greys.

A portrait stated to be of her by Lely was presented by H. E. Surtees, Esq., and his brother Captain C. Freville Surtees, both late 10th Hussars, in 1864. Some thirty years after it was discovered to represent King James II's Queen, Mary of Modena, by Simon Verelst, but a genuine portrait by Lely was given in 1897 by Captain James Hay, H.L.I. Another picture of her was bought by the Club in 1925 at the sale of a private collection, for 40 guineas. It bears the inscription :

Born	Nell Gwyn and her son Charles Beauclerk	Died
1650	Earl of Burford	1687
	Sir Peter Lely	

(From the Collection of King James II)

On the back of the picture is written in a modern hand : " This picture was No. 306 of James 2nd's pictures. Madame Gwynne's picture naked with a Cupid done by Lely and concealed by a ' sliding piece ' a copy of the Countess of Dorset by Dankers. When later Queen Charlotte was asked whether she recollected a famous picture of Nell Gwyn known to have existed in the Windsor Gallery and which

<sup>1</sup> A genuine mirror belonging to her is in the Brighton Museum. It bears the inscription : " Nell Gwynn's looking glass, curiously wrought in beads, with representations of Charles II and Nell Gwynn in full and undress." A marble chimneypiece taken from her house in Pall Mall still stands in the Board Room of the Insurance Company whose offices now occupy its site.

Her Majesty was suspected of having removed, she replied at once that since *she* had resided at Windsor there had been no Nell Gwyn there. See book, *The Story of Nell Gwynne*, by Peter Cunningham (1852).

(This picture came from Hampton Court, it was doubtless removed from Windsor by Queen Charlotte's order.)"

Peter Cunningham is not a reliable authority, but in the book mentioned he gives the following references in footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 1890. Compare Walpole's edit. Dallaway III. 58. There is a unique print of this in the Burney Collection in the British Museum.

<sup>2</sup> (With reference to the story of Queen Charlotte) Mrs. Jameson's Preface to *Beauties of the Court of King Charles II.*

Harleian MS. No. 1890 contains an Inventory of the furniture, pictures, etc., belonging to King James II in various palaces, taken in 1688. Under "A Lyst of His Maj<sup>tie</sup>'s Pictures in Whitehall" we find the following entry:

305	} The Countesse of Dorsett a copy after Vandike
306	
By Danckers	
St. Peter Lilly	Being the sliding peice before Madam Gwynn's
	Picture with a Cupid.

The inventory of all the pictures and statuary is signed by William Chiffinch, who was Keeper of the Closet to Charles II and James II. The reference by Horace Walpole is in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, edited by the Rev. James Dallaway (1827), under the heading, Henry Dankers:

James II had no fewer than 38 views and landscapes by him, one of them a sliding piece before a picture of Nell Gwyn.

Cunningham is therefore right in two references; the other two are incorrect. No print of this

picture is to be found among the engravings of Nell in the Burney Collection. There is one, however, of her, a half-length, holding a bow and apparently representing Cupid, which he may have heard of, but he evidently never examined the collection himself. The story of Queen Charlotte (wife of George III whom he married in 1761) is also nowhere to be found in Mrs. Jameson's book.

The evidence, however, of the Harleian MS. and of Horace Walpole appears to show that this picture now in the Billiard Room Lounge is the original one once in the possession of James II, and that it was concealed from public view by the one of the Countess of Dorset. It has been carefully examined by a well-known portrait painter, Mr. Peter Hay, and it is his opinion that it was painted, or partly painted, by Lely, and that it was originally entirely nude. The white drapery which surrounds and partly covers the figure is not well executed and has been added later. It is quite possible that Queen Charlotte sent it to Hampton Court after taking away the covering picture of Lady Dorset, and had it painted over to render it more fit for public inspection. It is unknown, however, when it came into the private collection of Captain Herivel, at whose sale it passed into the possession of the Club.

Many gifts of pictures, engravings, statuary, plate, etc., had been made to the Club since its foundation which were now used to adorn the new house. One of these gifts, of more particular interest, is mentioned in the Chairman's Report of February 25, 1850, a valuable piece of Gobelin Tapestry presented by Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic. After his escape on May 25, 1846, after six years' imprisonment in the fortress

## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

of Ham, the Prince, came to London where he first stayed at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street, under the name of Count d'Arenenberg. During the summer he went to Bath, but returned to London for the winter, and at the beginning of February 1847 took up his residence in King Street, St. James's. It will be remembered that the Club moved to Lichfield House on or before April 1846. Their first house was then sold, pulled down, and four houses erected on the site. It was one of these which was taken for the Prince. On February 15, 1847, he dated a letter from 3 King Street Houses : <sup>1</sup> " I have been installed the last fortnight in my new house, and for the first time for seven years I am enjoying all the pleasures of being at home." Here, while awaiting a change in his fortunes, he resided for eighteen months, living the life of an English gentleman of rank, received in Society, and entertaining brilliant company in return. He was not wealthy but had sufficient for his personal needs, and the pecuniary difficulties he experienced were mostly incurred through having to provide for his friends and partisans. Much of his time also was spent in study, and several of his published works were written during this period of exile. One privilege which he especially valued was his election as an Honorary Member of the Club <sup>2</sup> on December 26, 1846, on the application

<sup>1</sup> It is now No. 30 King Street ; a plaque indicating his residence there in 1848 has been placed on it by the L.C.C.

<sup>2</sup> It is so stated in *The Life of Napoleon III*, by Blanchard Jerrold (1875), but his name does not appear in the list of Honorary Members. Rule 2 provided that the Committee might invite to become Honorary Members " foreigners of distinguished rank temporarily visiting England, during such visit ". The word " temporarily " probably debarred him from official

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of Colonel Daniell, the Chairman of the Committee. He returned to France in September 1848 and was elected President of the French Republic on December 10. By this gift in the following year he showed his appreciation of the kindness and hospitality which he had received. The Chairman's Report is as follows :

A valuable piece of tapestry having been presented to the Club by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, the receipt of it has been acknowledged on behalf of the Club by the Committee, and the thanks of the Members, together with the expression of his kind recollection of them, have been duly transmitted through his Excellency the French Ambassador.

It was hung on the wall of the staircase in the Inner Hall and remained there till 1925, when after being cleaned it was placed in a gilt frame and rehung in its former position.

The subject is the sacrifice of a lamb to a goddess who is shown seated above, and surrounding it is a framework bearing in each corner the initial N surmounted by a crown. At the top in the centre is an eagle also surmounted by a crown. The whole measures about 13 feet by 11 feet.

When the tapestry was taken down in 1925 an expert, Mr. H. C. Marillier, was consulted as to its history. In reply he stated : " An artist named Callet designed a set of ' Seasons ' for the Gobelins in 1784. They consisted of :

recognition as such, for he was exiled and might never have been able to return to France. He was, however, given all the privileges allowed by the Rule. In the Lists of Members for 1851 to 1853 he appears as " Honorary Visitor ". In 1854 he heads the list of Honorary Members as " His Majesty Napoleon III Emperor of the French ".

## THE BUILDING OF THE CLUB

Spring. A Sacrifice to Juno Lucina.

Summer. A Sacrifice to Ceres.

Autumn. A Feast of Bacchus.

Winter. The Saturnalia.

"A supplementary 'Summer', called 'A Sacrifice to Pales', was designed by Suvée, and this is your piece. It is not unlike the one to Ceres, which is at Buckingham Palace."

Following this report the date has been assumed to be 1784. The initial N with the Imperial Crown and Eagle, however, shows that it could not have been completed before May 18, 1804, when the first Napoleon became Emperor. The detailed list of tapestries manufactured at the Gobelins<sup>1</sup> gives the descriptions and dates of all these pieces, of which the following is a translation :

### THE FOUR SEASONS AFTER CALLET

Spring. The Festival of Flora.

Summer. The Festival of Ceres.

Autumn. The Festival of Bacchus.

Winter. The Saturnalia.

This set of tapestries was executed in 1781 by Cozette, and repeated by Audran and Cozette in 1789 and 1798.

### THE FESTIVAL OF PALES AFTER SUVÉE

The pattern has been executed twice, first in 1793, and again in 1804.

It is evident, therefore, that the piece in the possession of the Club is that of 1804. Mr. Marillier gave no authority for his statement, which differs from the above in several details. Also the subject could not have represented "Summer", as Pales was the Roman goddess of Shepherds, and

<sup>1</sup> *Répertoire détaillé des Tapisseries des Gobelins exécutées de 1662 à 1892*, par E. Gerspach, Administrateur de la Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins (1893).



her festival, the Palilia, was held on April 21. We are, however, indebted to him for his identification of the subject.

The Imperial cipher and crown in the corners would appear to show that this tapestry was made for Napoleon himself, as it was not the usual practice to place them on all their productions. It might have been passed on to his brother and so come into the possession of Napoleon III. If that supposition is correct it has a further interest as a relic of the great Emperor.

Napoleon III cherished a kindly feeling for the Club to the last. When he returned to England after his downfall, he gladly resumed his honorary membership, and on his visits to town from Chislehurst was frequently seen in the Club lunching constantly in the Coffee Room with his Equerry. He always expressed a great liking for the Club, because, as he said, he was always treated in it as a private person, and, except when he wished it, no particular notice was taken of him.<sup>1</sup>

The Club possesses no portrait of its fourth President, George, Duke of Cambridge, but a plaster bust of him by Jones was presented in 1850 by Colonel Daniell, which was set up in the Entrance Hall. It was accidentally broken and was replaced by a marble bust purchased by the Club in 1881 for £210. This was executed by Rear-Admiral Victor F. F. Count Gleichen, R.N., who joined the Club in 1860. It now stands on the mantelpiece in the Outer Hall.

<sup>1</sup> Quoted from the *Foundation and Progress of the Club*. This paragraph first appears in the Rules for 1894, and was probably written from personal recollection by Major Arthur Griffiths, who joined the Club in 1868.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE CLUB, 1851-1893

IN spite of the few criticisms which have been mentioned in the last chapter, the new clubhouse met with general approval, but there was one visitor who could find no good word to say for it. The story was told by a very old Member more than forty years later. He had brought his father in to admire it, and the old gentleman found fault with everything. He said of the Morning Room that it had too many windows: "nothing but draughts". The service to the Coffee Room was too far off: "If you sit by the window, your food will be cold by the time it reaches you." "Well Sir," said the youth, "you *must* admire our staircase". "Not a bit," replied his father, "if you get wounded in action, you will not be able to walk up it". "But that is not likely," said his son, "we have not had a war since Waterloo". "The old gentleman was right, though," the Member said regretfully. "In 1854 I went out to the Crimea, was wounded in the leg, and did not get up those stairs for two years."

But no one thought of war in 1851. It was the year of the Great Exhibition, London was full of visitors, and no doubt many of them were entertained in the Club. At the General Meeting of 1852 the Chairman was able to report that "Not-

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withstanding the additional expense of opening the Club in the Exhibition year the balance of receipts over expenditure had exceeded the estimate by £890."

The upper part of the staircase is shown in an engraving in *The Illustrated London News* of March 8, 1851. The walls are decorated with pictures, one of which is easily identifiable as that of the Queen, which had been purchased by subscription of 869 Members, and still hangs in the same position. It represents the Queen on horseback reviewing the troops at Windsor and was originally painted in 1840 by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A. (then Mr. F. Grant), for Christ's Hospital. The Governors, however, preferring a portrait of Her Majesty in robes, the Club was enabled to purchase it for 400 guineas. The troops in the background were not in the original picture but were added by the artist before the purchase by the Club.

On each side of the portrait and of the Gobelin Tapestry are shown plaster busts of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales. These would appear to have been bought by the Club. A similar bust of the Emperor Napoleon III was given by Colonel Daniell in 1850, and one of Lord Raglan by George Abbott, Esq., in 1858. Busts of the Duke of Wellington and of Lord Nelson first appear in the List for 1879, and of the Duke of York and of Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars in 1895. To the last four no donor is ascribed. They were all set up on brackets in the Inner Hall below or above the staircase, but, being of no great artistic value, were removed at the rebuilding in 1925.

Portraits of the Duke of Wellington and of Lord



H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA  
*From a portrait by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.*



Nelson were bought by subscription in 1852. They are described as "undoubted Original Portraits of great merit". The first by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., cost £500, the second 150 guineas. To the one 399 Members contributed, to the other 202. The subscriptions were not, however, sufficient to cover the cost of the three paintings and the balance was made up out of the Club funds. Nelson now hangs in the Coffee Room, while Wellington is in the corridor above the staircase. Near it is another portrait, a copy of one by John Jackson, R.A., presented in 1919 by Major J. B. Paget, late West Yorkshire Regiment. The Club also possesses two other busts of the Duke, one in plaster by William Behnes, presented by Colonel Daniell in 1853, which now stands over the Coffee Room door, and one in marble presented in 1884 by Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B., which stands on one of the mantelpieces in the Coffee Room. On another mantelpiece is a marble bust of Nelson presented in 1850 by Major S. Pole, late 12th Lancers.

Wellington died on September 14, 1852, and was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral on November 18, "to the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation". One and a half million of people are said to have been present in the streets through which the procession passed. It left the Horse Guards at nine-thirty, and passing by the Mall, Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's Street reached Pall Mall at ten-thirty. Together with all the other clubs the Army and Navy was draped with black, and scaffolding was erected outside to provide seats for the Members and their guests, among whom were many ladies. There were but few of the Members

who could have served under the Duke in the Peninsula or at Waterloo, but all must have been anxious to pay this last tribute of respect to their late Patron. Breakfast was provided and the total expense to the Club was £303 15s., of which £206 2s. 6d. was recovered by the sale of tickets. His death was followed in 1854 by that of their other Patron, Lord Beresford. The Duke's career is well known to all, but a short account of Beresford may be of interest.

William Carr Beresford was an illegitimate son of George, 1st Marquess of Waterford. He was born in 1768, joined the 6th Regiment as an Ensign in 1785, was promoted Lieutenant in 1790 and Captain in 1791. He commanded two companies of the 69th acting as Marines, in Hood's fleet at Toulon, and distinguished himself at the capture of Martello Tower in Corsica, for which he received his brevet-Majority. Becoming Lieut.-Colonel in 1794, he served with the 88th Connaught Rangers in India in 1800 and took it to Egypt, where he commanded a Brigade in 1801. In 1806 he was engaged in the capture of Cape Colony, and from there proceeded with Admiral Popham's expedition to Buenos Ayres, which he took with only 1,200 men, but after the departure of Popham's squadron, he was obliged to capitulate and was taken prisoner. He, however, escaped and returned to England. In December 1807 he occupied Madeira for the Portuguese and remained there six months as Governor. In 1808 he went to the Peninsula as Major-General and served under Moore in his retreat and at Corunna (January 16, 1809). Owing to his knowledge of the Portuguese and their language he was then given command of their contingent, with which

he fought at Busaco (September 27, 1810) and was awarded the K.B. He then took over Hill's Corps and was in command at the hard-fought battle of Albuera (May 16, 1811), but afterwards resumed his former command. He later took part in the battles of Salamanca, at which he was wounded, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. He was not, however, present at Waterloo, having returned to command the Portuguese army. In 1817 he visited Rio Janeiro, where he put down a dangerous rebellion. He returned to England in 1822. Later he was Governor of Cork and of Jersey (1820 till death). He was promoted Lieut.-General in 1812 and General in 1825, and was successively Colonel of the 88th, 69th, and 16th Regiments. He received the G.C.B. and G.C.H. and was raised to the Peerage as Viscount and Baron Beresford. He had also the titles of Duke of Elvas in Spain, and Conde de Tracoso in Portugal. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five on January 8, 1854. Few British officers have had such varied experiences and have fought in so many parts of the world. He was not a great general, but Wellington said of him, that after himself he would have given him the supreme command, as he was the only man who could feed an army. His portrait, a half-length in oil, presented in 1879 by Sir John Kirkland,<sup>1</sup> is in the possession of the Club.

The year 1854 saw the outbreak on March 28 of war with Russia and many of the Members must have been included among the officers of the ten Regiments of Cavalry, thirty-one Battalions of Infantry and eleven Batteries of Artillery which landed in the Crimea later in the year. The Annual Report

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Kirkland was not a Member of the Club.



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of February 1855 drew attention to the losses sustained :

The Committee feel assured that every Member of the Club will cordially join them in the expression of their deep regret at the number of casualties which have occurred since the last General Meeting (sixty-three of whom have fallen gloriously during the Eastern Campaign); and will also unite in their high appreciation of the gallantry displayed both afloat and ashore, and their unfeigned sorrow at the loss of those Members who have so nobly died in the service of their Country.

In the Roll of Honour, however, only 61 names are given for the whole two years of the war, viz : Odessa, 1 ; Alma, 12 ; Balaclava, 11 ; Inkerman, 9 ; and Sevastopol 1854-5, 28. Ten of the eleven who fell at Balaclava were officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers, all of which regiments took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade. The other was Captain L. E. Nolan, 15th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Airey the Quartermaster-General, who brought the order to Lord Lucan, Commander of the Cavalry Division. After the Brigade had advanced about a hundred yards, he came galloping across its front shouting and gesticulating as if to make the Brigade change direction to half right. A moment later he was struck dead by a fragment of shell, and the purport of his action died with him.<sup>1</sup>

The losses sustained by the Club in the Crimea and previous campaigns were commemorated in 1857 by the erection of a window of Boaden Illum-

<sup>1</sup> He was an enthusiast concerning the powers of Cavalry, and had written a book on the subject : *Cavalry, its History and Tactics* (1853). Another member, Lieutenant A. R. Dunn, 11th Hussars, won the V.C. for saving the lives of two men of his regiment during the charge (see p. 206).

inated Glass, having marble sides on which the names of the fallen were engraved. It was set up on the west side of the Inner Hall. The cost of the window, marble work and engraving was £276, and with the necessary alterations to the building and other expenses, the total amounted to £577 10s. In succeeding years many further names were added, and though its light was blocked in 1916, when a lift shaft was built on its further side, it remained in position until the rebuilding in 1925, when it was taken down and replaced by a plain wall. In 1927 the window was set up again on the east side between the Inner and Outer Halls, but without the names, which were transferred to a MS. book preserved in the plinth of the new War Memorial.<sup>1</sup>

In spite of the Anglo-French alliance which still remained in force after the war was over, relations between the two countries were somewhat strained early in 1858 after the attempted assassination of the Emperor by the Italian, Orsini, on January 14, when England was accused of giving asylum to conspirators and permitting them to plot against the Empire. Some French officers were particularly violent in their language, offering "to unsheathe their swords and place them at their Sovereign's disposal".

On February 13 a cartoon appeared in *Punch* showing a Colonel as a cock capped and spurred standing on a dunghill flapping his epaulettes and crowing his loudest, while the Emperor in the background curses the "crowing colonel": "Diable!" he says, "the noisy bird will awake my neighbour!" Below is the title "Cock-a-Doodle-

<sup>1</sup> See p. 134.

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Doo " with a quotation from the official paper the *Moniteur* :

Let the miserable assassins the subaltern agents of such crimes, receive the chastisement due to their abominable attempts ; but also let the infamous haunt where machinations so infernal are planned be destroyed for ever. . . . Give us the order, Sire, and we shall pursue them even to their places of security.

The Club became involved in this dispute when a copy of the cartoon was sent to the Colonel of a French Regiment with an attached message purporting to emanate from it. No record of this incident is to be found in the archives, as the Minutes of the Committee Meetings were destroyed many years ago, but the story is related in *The History of " Punch "* by M. H. Spielmann (1895). The author states that " some correspondence of a lively character passed between both the insulted parties, and it was feared that the matter might be taken up as an insult to the French Army ". The affair was amicably settled when the following advertisement was published in *The Times* of March 10 :

£50 Reward. It having come to the knowledge of the Committee of the Army and Navy Club that a cartoon with most coarse and vulgar language appended thereto, was sent to an Officer in command of a French Regiment, accompanied by a forged message from the Club, the above reward will within six weeks from this date, be paid by the Secretary of the Club on due conviction and punishment of the offender. Pall Mall, March 6, 1858.

There is no mention in *The Times* that the delinquent was ever discovered, and the unfortunate affair was forgotten when on May 6 the Members gave a banquet in the Coffee Room to Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, who had recently

arrived in England as French Ambassador.<sup>1</sup> Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, K.C.B., occupied the Chair, having the Marshal on his right and Sir John Pakington, M.P., R.N., on his left, and about 120 naval and military officers were present. After the toasts of H.M. the Queen, the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family had been honoured, the toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by the Chairman and enthusiastically drunk. The Duke of Malakoff replied in French. The other toasts were "Our absent Comrades in the Army and Navy", to which Sir John Pakington replied for the Navy and General Sir John Burgoyne for the Army, "The Armies and Navies of France and England who had fought together in the Crimea and the Baltic", which were coupled with the names of General Sir William Codrington and Captain Drummond, R.N., and "The Sub-Committee who had arranged the banquet". Colonel Daniell, in acknowledging the toast, illustrated "the kind feelings of the allied armies by an affecting incident. On one occasion when eight gallant officers had been buried in a single grave the post he commanded had become so weakened that there were not enough men to guard the dead from desecration. In this strait, on his application to Colonel Guérin, of the 15<sup>me</sup> Ligne, that gallant officer furnished sentries every night to watch over their graves." He concluded by giving a toast which to us of the present day is reminiscent of the Great War, "L'entente cordiale".

<sup>1</sup> An account of the Banquet with an illustration was printed in the *Illustrated London News* of May 15, 1858. A copy of it is hung in No. 2 Billiard Room.

Sir Fenwick Williams was an original Member of the Club. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1800 and joined the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1825. As a captain he went to Turkey for employment in the Arsenal at Constantinople and remained there for fourteen years. He was appointed British Commissioner for the Treaty signed at Erzerum in 1847 and for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary in 1852, and on the outbreak of the war in 1854 was sent in the same capacity to the Turkish Army in Anatolia. That army being in a very bad state, he devoted himself to its reconstitution and practically became its Commander-in-Chief. His position was made easier by his appointment as Ferik (Lieut.-General) and Pasha. While occupied in fortifying the heights round Erzerum he heard that the Russian army under General Mouravieff was marching to besiege the town of Kars. He took over the command of the garrison and gallantly held it against every attack of the enemy from June 16 to the end of November. It was not until he had received news that no relief was possible and when his provisions were absolutely exhausted, that he capitulated and led his men out with all the honours of war. In asking for fair terms he stated that if they were not granted every gun should be burst, every standard burnt, every trophy destroyed, and only a famished crowd would be left for the victor to work his will on. Mouravieff replied that he had no wish to wreak unworthy vengeance on a gallant and long-suffering army which had covered itself with glory and only yielded to famine, and he added "you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline



which the siege has called forth in the remains of an army ”.

After being presented to the Czar, Williams returned to England in 1856, and was received with enthusiasm. He was awarded the medal and clasp for Kars, a pension of £1,000 a year for life, the K.C.B., and was made a Baronet “ of Kars ”. The City of London gave him its freedom and a sword of honour, and Oxford a D.C.L., while from France he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and from Turkey the First Class of the Medjidie.

He was subsequently General-Commandant of Woolwich Garrison 1856-9, M.P. for Colne 1856-9, Commander-in-Chief in Canada 1859-63, Governor of Nova Scotia 1865-70, and of Gibraltar 1870-6. He received the G.C.B. in 1871, and was appointed Constable of the Tower in 1881. He died in 1883.

The other speakers at the banquet were all guests of the Club. Lieut.-General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B., was a Royal Engineer. He had served with Moore in his retreat to Corunna and with Wellington throughout the Peninsular War, and also in the Crimea. He was made a Field-Marshal in 1868, and died in 1871. Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, Bt., K.C.B., had been in the Coldstream Guards. He also served with distinction in command of a brigade in the Crimea, and was Commander-in-Chief at the end of the war. He was Governor of Gibraltar 1859-65, General in 1863, and received the G.C.B. in 1865. He died in 1884.

Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bt., M.P., had been in 1855 a member of the Committee of enquiry into the conditions of the army before Sebastopol.

In March 1858 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1874 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Hampton. He died in 1880.

Captain Drummond, R.N., was probably the Hon. James Robert Drummond who took his ship, the paddle frigate *Retribution* of twenty-eight guns, into Sebastopol Harbour at the outbreak of the war; and subsequently commanded her at the bombardments of Odessa and Sebastopol.

There is no mention in the Committee Reports<sup>1</sup> of the Indian Mutiny (1857-60), but the names of seventeen Members killed in action are recorded on the Roll.

Three Members fell in the war with China in 1857, and though there were no losses in that of 1860, undertaken in alliance with the French to enforce the treaties made in 1858, it must be included here on account of a valuable gift made to the Club in 1861. This was a piece of tapestry presented by Major Godfrey Rhodes, who took part as an unattached officer in the campaign. It is said to have come from the Emperor's Summer Palace near Peking, but there is no record of how it came into his possession. The looting of the Palace is described by several eye-witnesses, but there is no mention of any tapestry as having been found there. The French army arriving first had secured the larger part of the plunder, but on October 7 all the English who could get leave from the Camp joined them in carrying away what was left, while the natives from the surrounding villages also crowded in to take a share of the spoil. At the

<sup>1</sup> In 1857 the Annual General Meeting was held for the first time on the Monday in Derby week, a practice which has been continued up to the present day.



close of the day great dissatisfaction was displayed in the ranks of the British, as numbers of the officers and nearly the whole of the men had been unable to participate at all. General Sir Hope Grant, therefore, ordered that all loot acquired should be given up, put into a common stock, and sold for the benefit of the army. The French also handed over a part of their loot, and the sale took place on October 11-13. Two-thirds of the proceeds were reserved for the men, and the amount realised was enough to give about £4 to each. There is a story that Major Rhodes bought the tapestry for 1½ dollars from one of the men, whether French, English, or Native does not appear, and afterwards used it for a carpet in his tent, but its size (12 feet 3 inches × 10 feet 6 inches) and weight makes it unlikely that it could have been carried away by any one man, and it is more probable that he acquired it for a small sum at the sale.

It appears in the List of Gifts in 1865 as "Piece of Tapestry—Procession of the King of the White Elephants"—and under that title it was hung in the Strangers' Drawing Room. In the course of years it got very dirty and dilapidated, and at the General Meeting in 1923 a discussion took place as to what should be done with it. There appeared to be three alternatives, (1) to repair and keep it, (2) to sell without repair, and (3) to repair and sell. The second met with most favour, but owing to considerable opposition, the proposal to sell was withdrawn and it was decided to consult an expert, Mr. Marillier. It was eventually resolved to have it cleaned and repaired, which was done most successfully at a cost of £520. He was also able to identify it on the authority of Badin's *La Manufacture des*

*Tapisseries de Beauvais* as one of a set of Beauvais "Chinoiseries" made between 1711 and 1722 from designs by Vernansal and others, and consisting of six pieces :

1. The Prince on his Travels.
2. Astronomers.
3. The Repast.
4. Gathering Pineapples.
5. The Prince's Audience.
6. Tea-picking.

The one in question is shown in an illustration in Badin's book, and proves to be No. 1 "Le Prince en Voyage". Some specimens of these "Chinoiseries" were sent by King Louis XV to the Emperor of China, Kien Lung, and this piece appears to have been included among them. A similar piece was sold in Paris for 321,000 francs. In 1927 it was placed in a gilt frame and hung on the wall of the new Smoking Room.

The absence of Members on these campaigns had no effect on the Club finances; the Reports show a surplus in every year. In 1858 the Membership was increased from 1,650 to 1,800, and the full number was quickly made up from the annually increasing list of candidates which in that year exceeded 1,900.

Before passing on we may notice here a reference to the Club under its popular title of the "Rag and Famish" in Robert Surtees's sporting novel, *Plain or Ringlets*,<sup>1</sup> where Mr. O'Dicey the card-sharper used it as evidence of his respectability, but which had quite the opposite effect on Mr. Gold-

<sup>1</sup> Published in 1860, but the events in it are supposed to have taken place in the "Comet Year" (1858).

spink, the country banker. O'Dicey had swindled young Jasper Goldspink out of over £4,000 and had induced him to put his name to a bill for the amount "merely as a matter of form". In a reply to a letter written to him by Jasper on the subject of the bill which had been presented and protested, he wrote that it had reached him "at the Rag and Famish Club as he was passing through Town". This letter and the bill came into the hands of Jasper's father, and

the words "Rag and Famish" stuck in his throat. He could not get over them. He could not imagine that any good could come of such a forlorn combination. "Rag and Famish" seemed to him to be the lowest pit of human degradation. He had no doubt it was a low cellar somewhere about Saffron Hill or St. Giles's, constantly under the ken of the police. There was no saying that Jasper himself might not go there next. "No, no, no Rags and Famishes for him. He was a substantial man, and could afford beef, mutton and broadcloth."

After much cogitation he decided to pay his son's debt, but

only on the express condition that Jasper eschewed cards and above all promised him never to have anything to do with the Rag and Famish Club. "Promise me, promise me faithfully, Jasper," said he with tears in his eyes, "never to have anything to do with that terrible club! I dread the very name—it must be a shocking, a frightful place—a place where they very likely cut you up into quarters and drop you quietly over Blackfriars Bridge in the dead of the night, or shoot you through the head and bury you in the back kitchen, as somebody did to Mr. Manning, or Mr. Manning did to somebody, I forget which it was."

As far as his fears for his son were concerned however, Mr. Goldspink might have saved his money, for "it turns out on further enquiry that Mr. O'Dicey does not belong to the Rag".

Resuming after this digression, in 1861 the membership was nominally increased to 2,250, but as this was to include Supernumerary Members, it was actually a reduction, the total in 1860, as shown by the library subscriptions, being 2,609. The annual subscription was raised to £6 11s. and Supernumerary Members were now required to pay £1 5s., while the library subscription was abolished.<sup>1</sup> On January 1, 1864, the entrance fee was raised to £35. In the following year it is stated in the *Foundation and Progress of the Club*, which then appeared for the first time as an introduction to the *Rules and Regulations*, that there were "at present upwards of 3,000 Candidates on its list". This list is not mentioned again for many years, but it probably reached its greatest length at this time, for in September 1862 the Naval and Military Club had been founded with 150 Members by a party of officers chiefly from the Buffs then quartered at the Tower of London. Their first house was at No. 18 Clifford Street, but at the end of 1863 they moved to more commodious premises at No. 22 Hanover Square. At the end of 1865 these were again found insufficient for the increasing number of Members, and a lease was taken of No. 94 Piccadilly, then named Palmerston House, which had become vacant on the death of Lord Palmerston.<sup>2</sup> The Dining Room, Billiard

<sup>1</sup> At the end of 1860 the Library was valued at £3,638 8s. 6d. Additions to it had been made amounting annually to from £150 to £200, and these were continued from the general fund after the 5s. subscription was abolished.

<sup>2</sup> From 1827 to 1850 it had been the residence of H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the 3rd President of the Army and Navy Club, and was then known as Cambridge House.

Rooms, etc., were added on the site of the former stables, coach-house, and yard in 1876-8, when an extension of the lease for sixty years was granted by the Sutton estate. The rule of the Club, that only officers of the Regular Forces were eligible for Membership, brought it into a friendly competition with the Rag, and as they were equally popular, candidates often put down their names for both, and unless they had a preference for one or the other, accepted election in the one in which a vacancy first occurred.

There was evidently room for both, for in 1869 the membership of the Rag was raised to 2,400, inclusive of Supernumerary Members, and the entrance fee to £40. In 1870 membership was also extended to "those Regiments which since the amalgamation of the Indian Army had become a portion of the regular British Army, viz. Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 19th, 20th and 21st Hussars, 101st to 109th Regiments of Infantry". To these were added in 1875 the 5th Lancers and 18th Hussars.<sup>1</sup> The membership was reduced in 1873 to 2,200, while the annual subscription was raised to 7 guineas. This, however, caused such a serious diminution in the annual revenue that in 1878 it was increased to 2,350 exclusive of Supernumerary Members, and for all new Members the annual subscription was fixed at 10 guineas.

<sup>1</sup> The Indian Army became part of the Regular Army in 1860. The 5th were disbanded in 1799 and the 18th in 1821. Both were re-embodied in 1858. Strictly speaking, only the officers of the Regiments in existence at the time of the Formation of the Club were eligible as Members. The position of officers of the 5th and 18th was now regularised, though they had been admitted as Members ever since 1858.

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To make up this increase in numbers, 508 new Members were elected in 1878, 1879, and 1880, thus causing a serious diminution in the length of the candidates' list, and possibly to guard against an influx of very young Members, an addition to Rule 1 was passed in 1881 requiring that every candidate at the time of ballot must have at least two years' service on full pay.

In 1882 the subscriptions of the Members paying 10 guineas were reduced to 7 guineas after five clear years. Owing to complaints of overcrowding the membership in 1887 was reduced by making the Supernumerary Members inclusive instead of exclusive, and in 1890 the total of 2,350 was enlarged to 2,400.

It was supposed in 1851 that the Club would not be closed for repairs more than once in seven years. We find, however, that it was actually closed in 1855, 1857, 1864, 1869, 1871, and 1873. In 1874 it was decided to close annually. The custom of exchanging hospitality with other clubs did not exist in these early years, and we find from the accounts that the Members were accommodated in 1855 at Mr. Feuillade's and the Thatched House Tavern,<sup>1</sup> in 1857 at the "Wellington",<sup>2</sup> and in 1864 at Willis's Rooms in King Street. In 1869 there is no mention of rent paid elsewhere or of board wages for servants, so it would appear that

<sup>1</sup> Mr. G. R. Feuillade kept the Colonnade Hotel at Nos. 20-4 Charles Street, close to the Royal Arcade. The Thatched House Tavern was at the lower end of St. James's Street on the west side.

<sup>2</sup> The Wellington Restaurant is evidently meant. It opened in 1852 in the building in St. James's Street which had up to 1840 been Crockford's gaming house. It is now the Devonshire Club.



they first visited another club in that year, and continued to do so each year, except in 1878, when the Club was closed for a long period for the purpose of renewing the main drainage. The accounts show that rent was paid in that year for rooms in Regent Street. It necessarily followed from these visits to other clubs, that hospitality was extended to them when they closed, and it occasionally happened that as many as three were received at the same time. This appears to have given cause for complaints of overcrowding, and at the General Meeting in 1881 two Members brought forward a proposal to exchange hospitality with the Naval and Military Club only. It was apparently negatived at the time, but in 1884 the Committee, "having carefully considered the subject", recommended "an affiliation with another club for the mutual reception of each other's Members only", and were of opinion that the Naval and Military Club (the conditions of membership being similar) was the most eligible. Communications had passed between the two Committees and it had been agreed on the part of each (subject to ratification by the Members of both Clubs) to receive no other Members whilst either club was closed. This proposition was passed, but the Naval and Military were not able to receive the Army and Navy at the date required and the arrangement therefore fell through.

Nothing more was done until 1889, when a tentative agreement on similar lines was made for two years. Proving satisfactory, it was made permanent in 1891, and continued with the happiest results for many years.



## CHAPTER V

### THE CLUB, 1851-1893 (*continued*)

**D**URING this period, in addition to the necessary repairs, several structural alterations and additions were made which will now be considered. Reappropriation of rooms is also frequently suggested in the Annual Reports, but as the Minutes of the General Meetings are not now available for reference, it is difficult to decide if, or in what way, these were effected. They were made for the most part on the Billiard Room floor. It will be remembered that it originally contained five rooms only, but in 1855 a third Card Room was provided and other alterations were made. It is not clear what these were, as the earliest plan now existing is one of 1879,<sup>1</sup> but the new Card Room must have been the room shown as F on the plan, which it has been suggested had been hitherto used for servants' accommodation. This measured 36 feet by 25, and as the Chairman reported at the Annual Meeting in 1856, "the accommodation required by the Members was thus much enlarged". There is no further mention of this floor until 1878, when the Smoking Room (A on the plan) was converted into Billiard Room No. 2 with two tables,

<sup>1</sup> The plan signed by Hugh R. Gough the Architect is dated 1879, but the accounts show that the work was carried out in 1878. See p. 165.

the old Billiard Room No. 2, and the non-smoking Card Room (D and E), were turned into offices for the Secretary and Librarian, and the smoking Card Room (C) became a servants' bedroom. This arrangement, however, lasted only until 1882, when another reappropriation was made. The Secretary and Librarian were moved into the Card Room (F) and the two billiard tables were placed in their former offices (D and E), while A became the Upper Smoking and Card Room. Finally, in 1891, this room reverted to a Smoking Room only, the office of the Secretary and Librarian (F) again became the Card Room, and the Billiard Rooms (D and E) by the removal of the party wall became one room only.<sup>1</sup>

In the description of the interior of the Club given in *The Builder* of March 8, 1851, no mention is made of the Committee Room or of the present Secretary's offices on the mezzanine floor above it. They were all part of the original structure, and as it is nowhere stated where the Secretary's office was previous to 1878, it is possible that the Committee Room served a double purpose up to that date.

The rooms above were built for servants' bedrooms and were so used until 1891. The plan of that date shows that they were then converted into offices for the Secretary and his staff, and so they have remained until the present time.

Sleeping accommodation for the staff was found to be deficient at an early date. In 1855 bedrooms were built over the House Dining Room, some of

<sup>1</sup> The Club possesses plans of all the floors with sections, signed by the Architect R. W. Edis, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and dated 1891.

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which may have replaced those taken away to make the Card Room. In the plan of 1879 the present Lounge is shown as a servants' bedroom, and in 1884 a new attic storey was built. This addition reduced the cost of servants sleeping out by about £200 a year, but the accounts for 1893 show that twenty-seven then still slept out. Some of these, however, may have been married men.

On the ground floor an important alteration in the appearance of the Coffee Room was made in 1864-5, when eight portraits, some of which were brought from other parts of the house, were placed in panels, four on each side, where they still remain.

Those on the south side are :

1. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes,  
G.C.B., by John Wood.<sup>1</sup>
2. Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B. Presented by himself.
3. H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick, Duke Bought by the Club in  
of Cambridge, K.G., by E. Gus- 1847 for £71 10s.  
tave Girardot.
4. Field-Marshal Henry William, Presented by Captain J.  
Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., S. Manning, late 1st  
G.C.B., and his brother Vice- D.G. (First men-  
Admiral Sir Charles Paget, tioned in the List of  
G.C.H. 1850.)

On the north wall :

5. Admiral Viscount Nelson. Bought by subscription  
in 1852.

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<sup>1</sup> In the List of 1928 this portrait is said to have been presented by Sir Philip Durham. This was probably due to the printer, being bracketed with Durham's portrait by mistake. There is no previous record of how it was acquired. The error has been continued in subsequent editions. The name of the artist is found on an engraving of the picture in the possession of Brig.-General Law, C.B.

## THE CLUB, 1851-1893

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 6. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick,<br>Duke of York, K.G., C.-in-C.        | } | Presented by the Com-<br>mittee of 1864. |
| 7. H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of<br>Clarence, K.G., Lord High<br>Admiral. | } |  |
| 8. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.   Bought by the Club for<br>£63.     |   |  |

The portrait of Nelson is one of the "Original Portraits of great merit" bought in 1852. The name of the painter is not mentioned in the Reports or Accounts, but in the List for 1893 it is attributed to F. L. Abbott, and his name is recorded on the inscription at the base. It is very similar to, though not identical with, the half-length by that artist in the National Portrait Gallery, and it is possible that the attribution to him is right, for the lower portion of the figure is not so good as the upper, and he is said to have "lacked the taste and skill requisite for producing a full-length picture" (*D.N.B.*).<sup>1</sup>

Those of the Dukes of York and Clarence (William IV) are stated in the List of 1865 to be "by Hoppner". In the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1908) the portrait of the Duke of York by this artist is said to be in St. James's Palace, and that of the Duke of Clarence in Windsor Castle. A search made by the courtesy of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, however, revealed the fact that that of the Duke of York is not now in the Royal collection. It is possible, therefore, that it was sold and bought by the Club in 1865, and that this, or both, may be the original portraits.

The one of Lord Raglan<sup>2</sup> is described in the Club

<sup>1</sup> This is the opinion of Mr. Peter Hay, who carefully inspected it.

<sup>2</sup> He was not a Member of the Club.

Accounts as a "Copy of ■ Portrait". The original by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., is in the possession of the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. An engraving of him by Henry Cousins, from the picture by Sir Francis Grant in the United Service Club, was presented by E. Colston, Esq., late 15th Hussars, and a bust was given by George Abbott, Esq., both in 1858. The Club also possessed a statuette in wax presented by Colonel Daniell in 1868 or 1869. This, however, would appear to have been lost or destroyed and, as already stated, the bust was removed in 1925.

In addition to the Portraits, two new mirrors were also placed in the Coffee Room.

The other principal alteration on this floor was the conversion of the House Dining Room and Visitors' Dining Room into a Smoking Room. It was a gradual process, and was due to the increased use of tobacco by the Members. This is shown by the accounts. In 1841 the receipts for cigars were £89 11s. 9d., in 1851 they amounted to £1,107 9s. 11d., and in 1863 to £1,573 7s. 11d. At this time smoking was only permitted in three rooms on the top floor, and these were evidently insufficient, for at the General Meeting in 1864 the Members raised a discussion on the subject. As a temporary measure the Committee then permitted smoking in the House Dining Room, and at the Meeting of 1865 informed the Members that they had had estimates prepared either for the conversion of the Writing Room into a Smoking Room, or for a lift to the Smoking Room. They did not, however, consider these alterations advisable, and proposed that the provisional arrangements in the House Dining Room should be continued, the room

better ventilated and more appropriately fitted up. New furniture was bought for it, and henceforth it is called the Lower Smoking Room, but it appears to have been also used as the House Dining Room until 1869, when it was definitely converted into a Smoking Room at a cost, together with improved ventilation in the Visitors' Dining Room,<sup>1</sup> of £1,194. The accommodation, however, still proved inadequate, and in 1878 the two rooms were thrown into one, the passage and dividing walls being marked by the pillars, which the older Members will remember, down the side and across the room.

In the early 'sixties the top floor was the most frequented part of the Club. Billiards was very popular, the receipts from the two tables amounting to between £250 and £300, while we learn from a book published in 1908 entitled *London in the 'Sixties* by "One of the Old Brigade",<sup>2</sup> that in 1862 and 1863 there was an epidemic of gambling in London from which the Rag was not exempt. This is proved by the Accounts, which show that in these years £453 6s. 8d. and £772 3s. 8d. were received for Cards. The favourite games

<sup>1</sup> The ventilation of these two rooms was a constantly recurring difficulty, and the problem was never satisfactorily solved until in 1925 the old Smoking Room was pulled down and the new one took its place.

<sup>2</sup> In a letter to the *Sunday Times*, Mr. R. S. Sievier stated that this book first appeared by instalments in *The Winning Post* and that the author was Captain Donald Shaw. The Army List shows that he was gazetted to the 86th Regiment on June 1, 1860, and served in it till 1876, when he sold his commission. The date of his first commission and the stations of the 86th between 1860 and 1865 agree with the statements made by him in the book.



were loo and baccarat, but, as the rules strictly prohibited games of hazard, it is probable that in the Club only whist and écarté were played. In 1856 the limit for stakes had been raised from five shillings to one guinea, and the restriction on the amount of bets was abolished. The nominal stake could therefore be increased indefinitely by a side bet.

Some of the Members of the Club, chiefly of the Cavalry, were among those who congregated nightly round the gaming table in the various clubs, of which the Raleigh, then in the Haymarket, appears to have been the favourite, for the author records a number of names, some of which are to be found in the List of Members for 1863. The craze appears to have been over about the end of that year, and many good men are said to have gone under in the crash with which it ended.<sup>1</sup>

The name of Donald Shaw is not found in the List of Members, but he evidently had many friends in it, and probably often entered it as a visitor. He certainly appears to have been an eye-witness of an incident which occurred "in the Smoking Room of a famous Army Club" which can be identified as the Rag, for one of the chief participants is known to have been a Member.

He relates that his Colonel was an Irishman by birth, universally known as "Bill Sykes" and a very popular man. He had the reputation, however, of being "the greatest liar in the Army, not in the offensive application of the term, but of being incapable of accuracy or of divesting his statements of exaggeration when notoriety or circumstances

<sup>1</sup> The receipts from Cards went down in 1864 to the normal amount of about £200.





THE OLD SMOKING ROOM

Showing the mantelpiece, mirror, and portrait of Nell Gwynne by Sir Peter Lely (pp. 49, 50)



gave him an opening". This failing was so well known that one evening his friends laid a trap for him, and the story goes on as follows :

"Here comes old Bill," was remarked by Cootie of the Bays<sup>1</sup> as the Colonel sauntered in with a toothpick in his mouth. "I'll bet a fiver I'll start a yarn he'll never be able to cap."

"Done!" cried Kirby,<sup>2</sup> "and if he doesn't keep up his reputation I'll pay on the nail and send in my papers in the morning."

"Good evening, Colonel," began Cootie; "I was just relating a most extraordinary coincidence that was lately told me by a man whose veracity I can vouch for—Shute of ours."

"Indeed," replied the Colonel, filling a pipe—Bill invariably smoked a dudeen at the head of his regiment.

"By all means let us hear it."

"It is simply this. Coming home on sick leave in a P. & O. not long ago, the look-out man descried half a mile out at sea what appeared to be a huge box; a longboat was immediately lowered, and when the derelict was brought on deck, conceive the astonishment of everybody in discovering that it was a hen-coop, and a live man inside. It was a case of shipwreck, it appears, and the man saved was about the only survivor of some 180 souls. Rum thing, wasn't it; but some people have infernal luck."

"Yes," replied the Colonel. "I believe I was

<sup>1</sup> Lieut.-General C. S. Hutchinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, elected in 1853, later Lieut.-General and Colonel, 19th Hussars. He died between June 1901 and June 1902.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Kirby, 94th Regiment, but the name may be fictitious.

born under a lucky star: perhaps you will be surprised to hear that *I* was the man."

A roar of astonishment greeted this admission, whilst Cootie, hastily thrusting a fiver in Kirby's hand, whispered, "I presume you won't send in your papers to-morrow."

This tale of Cootie's and the Colonel's reply appear to be the original version of the story told in *Lays of Ind* by "Aleph Cheem" under the title of "Two Thumpers." The author was Captain Walter Yeldham of the 18th Hussars, and the book was first published in India in or soon after 1870, when he was stationed with his regiment at Bangalore. He joined as a cornet in March 1861 and, though he was never a Member of the Club, he may have been present as a visitor or have been told of it by someone who was in the room at the time. In his version Major Corker and Captain Goak of the Dashty-second Crashers are capping stories in the Mess after dinner, and Goak relates how on his voyage to India round the Cape, the look-out man sighted what appeared to be a boat ahead which, when the ship came up with it, turned out to be "a hen-coop with a bearded man astride". The Captain supposed him to be a shipwrecked seaman and offered to pick him up, but received the reply:

"No luckless mariner do you behold in me  
But just a man of roving tastes, and bent upon a spree:  
I left Bombay a month ago—I'm bound for Liverpool—  
I'm right as ninepence, only find the nights a little cool."

The Captain hitched his trousers up and quiddled to the sea.  
"You air indeed a cussed rum 'un, anyhow!" said he;  
"But don't you want provisions? If yer do, I'm game to give.  
Excuse me pray, for axing—how the blazes do yer live!"

"Just cast your eye," the stranger said, "my little bark within, I've got, you'll see, inside the coop, a largish case of tin : For lack of food and liquor I shall never come to grief, It's full, the case, of Mr. Liebig's concentrated beef !

"I'm truly grateful, Captain, but I have no pressing needs, The only thing I want is some Vesuvians for my weeds." A box was thrown, the stranger lit his half-consumed cigar, And in our wake we watched him dwindling to a speck afar.

I subsequently heard that, spite of nights a little cool, This stranger safely worked his hen-coop up to Liverpool : And when he tells the story of his wild seafaring whim, He shows the empty match-box which our Captain gave to him.

Now Captain Goak *he* looked around with triumph in his eye : He thought, " 'Twill take the Major all he knows to cap that lie ! "

And all the hearers looked at Corker, thinking much the same : But Corker coolly said, " My friends, I know that stranger's name :

" And all that Goak has said to-night corroborate I can, I know it, and I ought to know because I was the man ! 'Twas I who on the hen-coop rode to Liverpool by sea, And here's the empty match-box which the Captain gave to me."

In the scene in the Rag Smoking Room the Colonel is introduced with a toothpick in his mouth, and later he fills his pipe. The use of the toothpick was general in Mid-Victorian times and they cost the Club some £20 annually, but smoking a pipe was considered not quite correct behaviour, and the author apologises in a way for his Commanding Officer as an Irishman. The use of snuff, however, was popular among the older Members, and appears to have been supplied free, as the Accounts show an annual expenditure on it of some £30. As they died off we find a gradual decrease in the amount, until in 1892 it cost only 12s. 6d. Two silver snuff-boxes were presented by Captain

Manning in 1855 and are still in the possession of the Club.

In these reminiscences of the 'sixties many nantes of Members are recorded by the author, who tells stories of the eccentricity of some of the Commanding Officers in his time. Lord Alexander Russell<sup>1</sup> of the Rifle Brigade invariably smoked a short clay pipe when at the head of his regiment. Colonel Thomas Oakes<sup>2</sup> of the 12th Lancers, a good soldier and second only to Valentine Baker<sup>3</sup> as a cavalry leader, had a command of language that few, if any, could excel. On one occasion, strolling into the stables, he overheard two recruits discussing him: "I say, Bill," said one, "the Colonel's a dam'd rum old buffer." The other assenting, the Colonel advanced and, standing before the trembling culprits, began: "Yes, I heard what you said—that I was a dam'd rum old buffer—and I tell you what it is: if you had drunk as much as I have in the last thirty years you'd have been a dam'd rum old buffer too."

But among military characters Lord Mark Kerr<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Elected 1839, later General, G.C.B., Colonel Rifle Brigade. Died 1907.

<sup>2</sup> Elected 1846, later Major-General, C.B. Died 1878.

<sup>3</sup> Elected 1854, then Lieutenant 12th Lancers, later Colonel 10th Hussars. Resigned his membership after his conviction in 1875, but re-elected in 1881, and remained a Member until his death in 1887.

<sup>4</sup> He was the fourth son of William, 6th Marquess of Lothian. Born in 1817, he joined the 13th Light Infantry in 1835, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1853 and Colonel in 1854. He commanded the Regiment for some twelve years. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1868, Lieut.-General in 1876 and General in 1878, and was appointed Colonel of his old regiment in 1880. He also received the G.C.B. He was elected to the Club in 1840, but resigned in 1883. He died unmarried in 1900.

of the 13th Light Infantry would appear to have borne the palm.

He was a very able, well-read man, a good soldier and kept his regiment, which he commanded in the Mutiny, in excellent order. But he regarded it as his own and resented any interference with it by superior officers. In the course of the Mutiny he was at one time placed under a feeble incompetent old Indian Officer, whose orders he positively refused to obey, and he ended by asking leave to put him under arrest!

At a later date when the regiment was drawn up for inspection at Aldershot the General took exception to the privilege enjoyed by the Sergeants of wearing their sashes over the left shoulder. This objection to a long-cherished distinction so infuriated Lord Mark, that his mind intent only on the insult offered to his beloved regiment, he gave the astonishing word of command: "Fix——fiddlesticks!" As soon as the parade was over he rode to London, reported the matter to the Commander-in-Chief, and returned with the authority in writing confirming the privilege. Among his other peculiarities he never either in England or India wore a head-dress, but carried it tied to his saddle,<sup>1</sup> and in India rode without stirrups. In his old age "he rode about London on an Arab steed with flowing mane and tail, but he then used very long stirrups and occasionally wore his hat on his head".

A practice which is mentioned in *London in the 'Sixties* as then so prevalent in clubs as to be a veritable curse, and which continued until later times, was that of the touting for brewers and

<sup>1</sup> According to Fortescue (*History of the British Army*), from which part of the above is quoted, he carried his hat in his hand and shaded his head from the sun with an umbrella. This may have been when he was on foot and out of uniform.



wine merchants by retired officers, who button-holed their fellow-Members on all occasions with requests for their patronage. One old General was driven at last to exclaim: "Damn it, I thought that we were safe when militia men were not eligible; but these touts and store-keepers will make the Rag a den of thieves, by gad!"

Returning after this long digression to the subject of repairs, it was found in 1864 that the Caen stone of which the exterior facing of the Club was built was badly decayed owing to atmospheric conditions. The cornice was restored and a new balustrade put up at a cost of £475. The disintegration, however, continued, and in 1886 the stone was again so much decayed as to become a positive danger. Two architects were consulted and on the recommendation of Mr. Edis the building was overhauled, the bad stone cut out and replaced with Portland, and the whole treated with a preservative wash at a cost of £1,889. This treatment was repeated in 1892.

In addition to the structural alterations and repairs already mentioned large sums were spent from time to time on the kitchens, drainage and lavatory accommodation. The latter was provided originally only in the basement, and until 1891 it is within the recollection of surviving Members that the arrangements there were distinctly primitive. They consisted of benches on which stood a row of the humble utensils now generally found only in the bedroom. Just within the doorway stood another row of benches on which the Members were in the habit of placing their top-hats, and thereby hangs a tale. On one occasion a Member of some thirty years' standing, a retired Major whose devotion to the pleasure of the table

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was notorious, coming down the stairs in his haste, and possibly unable to distinguish between the black and the white receptacles which crowned the benches, halted at the nearer row, with such deplorable results, that his fellow-Members, incensed at the condition in which they found their headgear, reported the matter to the Committee, and the offender was obliged to leave the Club.

Up to the year 1858 the Accounts were audited by a Sub-Committee of the Members, but in that year and subsequently, the audit was made by a public accountant, who annually reported that the books were excellently kept and reflected great credit on the Secretary, Thomas Walcot.

For many years the Club appears to have been run entirely by him and Colonel Daniell, who held the office of Chairman of the Committee from 1847 to 1865, with the exception of two years when he was on active service, and was again Chairman in 1869.<sup>1</sup> In 1872 it appears to have occurred to some Members that the financial position as shown in the Accounts was not so satisfactory as it appeared, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the matter. In their Report, presented in April 1873, they stated that with great difficulty they had made out the exact state of affairs up to December 31, 1872. They showed that the

<sup>1</sup> He was elected a Member in 1838, being then a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. In that year he went with the 2nd Battalion to Canada during Riel's rebellion, returning to England in 1842. He joined the 1st Battalion in the Crimea in May 1855 and commanded it during the period of the attack on the Redan (September 8) and subsequent fall of Sebastopol, on which night he was in orders as General of the Trenches. For his services he received the Medal with clasp, 4th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish Medal. He died in 1874.

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expenditure in 1872 had exceeded the receipts by £3,066 13s. 3d. and that the actual balance Dr. on December 31 was £12,182 4s. 11d. Many irregularities in the management were pointed out, and they particularly recommended that the debenture debt should be paid off, and that the necessary amount should be raised on a mortgage.

The Committee accepted their report, and at the General Meeting in May 1873 stated that a thorough alteration in the system of management was indispensable. No charges had been brought against Mr. Walcot, but he resigned as from December 31, 1872.<sup>1</sup> He had been first appointed in 1843 at a salary of £350. For his services during the building of the new house he had received a written testimonial and an increase of £100, and a further increase of £50 in 1858 for acting as Treasurer on the resignation of Mr. Charles Downes. On his resignation he was made an Honorary Member of the Club.

The new Secretary was Henry Astley Hardinge, the Secretary of the Caledonian United Service Club, who was chosen out of 367 candidates for the post. His salary was to be £400 and his staff was increased. Hitherto it had consisted of one clerk who also acted as Librarian, but he was now to have two clerks and a Library Clerk. Captain Sir Alfred Slade, Bt., the Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee, was elected Chairman of the Committee, and at the Meeting in 1874 he was able to report that the total ordinary expenditure for 1873 was only £29,000 as against £32,000 in 1872 in

<sup>1</sup> He continued to give his services up to March 31, in order to prepare the annual statement of accounts and to explain matters to his successor.

spite of an increase in the price of fuel and provisions and a larger establishment of servants at advanced wages. The Balance Sheet also showed an increase of £28,722, mainly owing to the improved value, £134,884 as against £106,222, attached by professional valuers to the freehold ground and house.

The debentures were paid off in 1875 and 1876. The original issue had been 571 debentures of £135 each, amounting in all to £77,085, and bearing interest at £6 11s. per annum. Some of these were paid off from time to time, but new ones were issued of £160 each bearing the same interest. In 1875 they consisted of 120 of £160 and 354 of £135, and the total amount of the debt was £66,990. To provide this, £67,000 was raised on a mortgage of the Club premises from the executors of the will of J. A. Thompson Smyth, Esq., at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The result of the transaction was that the Club saved in interest the sum of £257 4s. annually.

While the mortgage deed was being drawn up it was discovered that No. 39 Pall Mall, one of the houses bought in 1848 as a freehold, and the site of which occupied the western end of the Morning Room, was in reality a leasehold only, being vested in the Club Trustees for the residue of a term of 500 years, beginning on October 1, 1725. No rent, however, was payable, and in 1895 the leasehold was enlarged to a freehold by deed poll under the hands of the Trustees. In 1884 the interest on the mortgage was reduced to 4 per cent. and in 1889 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1898 it was transferred to the Prudential Assurance Company who still hold it. For the extinction of the debt a sinking fund was formed in 1890, when it was decided to set aside

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£300 annually to be invested with the accrued interest. On January 1, 1899, the fund amounted to £2,846 10s. 9d. It was then discontinued and the mortgage debt reduced by £2,000, an arrangement having been made with the Prudential, who in consideration of an annual payment of £2,475 16s. 11d. undertook the payment of the interest less Income Tax, and the ultimate redemption of the principal in 1959.

Up to the year 1879 any payments made to the staff during sickness or as rewards for long and faithful service had been met out of the general fund, but in October of that year, probably on the initiative of Major Arthur Griffiths, then Chairman, the Servants' Benevolent Fund was founded. The sum of £155 15s. was subscribed and a committee of five Members was appointed to manage it. Major Griffiths himself presided over it, and continued to act in that capacity for many years. In 1893, which is the last year in which a separate report appears, he stated that since the formation, the sum of £1,219 had been distributed in 225 different grants made in deserving cases such as to pay heavy doctors' bills, to help the widow of a deceased servant, to defray funeral expenses, and to add a donation to a pension awarded to a faithful servant on leaving the club. At this date the Fund had a reserve fund of £692 invested in Consols, but as the annual subscriptions were only just sufficient to meet the demands, he asked for a larger and more generous support by donations and increased number of subscriptions. His appeal would appear to have been successful, for the Fund continued to prosper and the reserve fund now stands at nearly £3,000.

Under Mr. Hardinge's management considerable economies were effected, and in spite of heavy extraordinary expenditure in 1878, the Committee in 1881 "had much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Members to the improved financial position".<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that the Committee generally took an optimistic view, and looking forward to increased prosperity in the future, they now brought forward a proposal to buy the two adjoining houses in Pall Mall, Nos. 40 and 41, the freehold of which were offered at the price of £37,000, the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent. The General Meeting sanctioned a survey of the houses, but nothing further was done.

Mr. Astley Hardinge resigned in December 1882 and received a gratuity of £500 for his services. His successor, chosen out of 180 applicants, was Commander E. Lyons Green, R.N., who had filled for five years the post of Manager to the Grand Hotel, Scarborough. He was appointed Manager and Secretary, the duties of secretary being subordinate to those of general management, with a salary of £500, rising after two years to £600. He only remained in office for six years, resigning in March 1888. One hundred and fifty-eight applications were received for the post, and out of five submitted for selection by the Committee, Mr. Gilbert John Smallpeice, late Lieutenant 84th Regiment, was elected on a ballot. He was a Member of the Club and was on the Committee for 1887-8, but in accordance with Rule II he now became an Honorary Member.

<sup>1</sup> The accounts, however, showed a loss of £2,617 on the year's working, but this was less than in former years.



The Committee's optimism was somewhat dashed when in 1892 another sub-committee examined the accounts and reported that ever since 1873 they had shown an annual deficit ranging from £1,477 to £18,962.<sup>1</sup> They considered the present position to be both unsatisfactory and dangerous, and attributed it to the following causes :

1. Injudicious expenditure on wine, large quantities having been purchased, kept in the cellar sometimes for twenty years and then sold at the original price, the money invested being locked up and earning no interest on the outlay.
2. The great expense in the introduction of electric light which had been introduced in 1890 in the Smoking Room and Kitchen and extended to the Billiard Room in 1891.
3. The cutting down of prices in the Coffee Room to an unremunerative point.
4. Making no effort to buy in the cheapest market.
5. Not allowing the Manager to perform the duties for which he was appointed by the Club.

In their Annual Report the Committee in defence stated that the heavy draft on income had been occasioned by increased expenses in every department, the enhanced price of wine, and the doubling of rates and taxes in the last twenty years. There was also a diminution of profits due to the fact that the *personnel* of the Club was getting younger and the number of Members using it had decreased in

<sup>1</sup> A credit balance on ordinary expenditure was shown, however, in 1885, 1889, 1890 and 1891.



consequence. They admitted that it was also partly due to the additional cost of electric light.

To meet the increased expenditure they proposed to raise £10,000 on mortgage to release the amount locked up in cellar stock, to increase the subscription of £7 7s. Members to £8 8s. and to increase the establishment to 2,500. These proposals, however, were not passed, but the Committee were instructed to consider further schemes for the payment of entrance fees and annual subscriptions. At the Meeting of 1894 they recommended that no change should be made. There is no mention of the other recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry, but no doubt economies were made in all directions, especially in the Coffee Room. Prices were increased and the time when Members could drink vintage port at the same price as the ordinary draught port passed for ever. The result appears in the Accounts for 1893, which show a credit balance of nearly £2,000.

At the same Meeting the question of the two adjoining houses again came up, they having been offered for £40,000. The matter was referred to a special Committee, who appear to have reported against the purchase, and they never came into the possession of the Club.

It had always been the practice in the Rag to allow guests to be entertained by the Members, at first in the Strangers' Dining Room and after 1878 in the Writing Room upstairs, but only on two occasions is it recorded that a Banquet was given by the Club in the Coffee Room. The first, in honour of the Duke of Malakoff in 1858, has been already mentioned; the second was held on January 18, 1888, to celebrate its Jubilee. It also served

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to celebrate the fiftieth year of military service of the President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who received his first commission in the British Army as Brevet Colonel on November 3, 1837. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, an Honorary Member, was present but did not occupy the chair, owing to his near relationship to the Duke, who was the guest of the evening. General Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B.,<sup>1</sup> the senior Trustee, therefore presided. Another Honorary Member, H.H. the Duke of Teck, also attended with 120 other Members, of whom six were Original Members.<sup>2</sup>

There were two occasions also when ladies were entertained—on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, when breakfast was provided,<sup>3</sup> and on June 21, 1887, the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Stands were erected outside the Club and after lunch the Members and their guests viewed the processions passing down Pall Mall on their return from Westminster Abbey. The Accounts show that £196 was received for ladies' tickets; the price of each is not given, but it was probably £1. After the processions had passed they still remained in their seats watching the crowds in the street and the troops as they marched away, and the writer well remembers the cheering which greeted the Cadets from Sandhurst, when, after a very hot and strenuous day spent in front of Buckingham Palace, they passed along Pall Mall on their way back

<sup>1</sup> Elected 1850, then Captain 23rd Regiment. He died November 24, 1897.

<sup>2</sup> Their names are not given; there were at this time twenty-seven surviving O.M.s. The Banquet is mentioned in *The Times*, but no further details are given.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 59.

to Waterloo Station. The Club further commemorated the Queen's Jubilee by the purchase of a marble bust of Her Majesty, executed by Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A. (now Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A.), at a cost of 300 guineas.<sup>1</sup> It stands in the Inner Hall and is a very fine example of the work of this eminent sculptor. Another memorial of the Jubilee was a marble statuette described as "A Nymph with bow and quiver, on Scagliola pedestal, by Holme Cardwell, Roma, 1874", presented in 1888 by Vice-Admiral E. W. Vansittart, C.B., which stands on the staircase. In 1921 its title was changed to "A Statuette of Artemis."

Another item in the Accounts for 1887 is "Illuminations £47 17s. 8d.", most of which must have been spent on Jubilee Day, for it is very much larger than in the preceding and following years. But in the 'fifties the cost of illuminating the Club on the Queen's Birthday generally amounted to about £50. Other occasions, such as the visits of the Emperor and Empress of the French and the King of Sardinia in 1855, and the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia in 1858, were similarly celebrated, and the cost then rose to £100 or more. In 1862 the Queen's Birthday was passed over owing to the National Mourning for the Prince Consort who had died on December 14, 1861. After this date the reason for the illumination is not given, but only the number of times. In 1863, three times, one of which must have been the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark on March 10; from 1866 to 1871, twice in each year,

<sup>1</sup> It is stated in the *Foundation and Progress of the Club* to be a replica of a bust exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1887.

the cost being between £50 and £60. A slight increase to £67 in 1873 may be accounted for by the special occasion of the Thanksgiving Day, January 27, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness. But in 1874 the Club went to the enormous expense of £545 10s. for a "new Illumination Device". It may have been used for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg on January 23, and the visit of the Czar to London in May. It was not, however, a success, for it appears to have been taken down in 1884 owing to the damage it caused to the stonework of the building. After 1875, when the Club began to practise economy, we find the cost of illumination very much reduced, except in 1885, when it rose to the large sum of £223 2s. 10d., though the only notable event in that year was the marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg on July 23.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE CLUB, 1894-1919

FORTY years make up the larger half of human life, but there are still a good many survivors who remember the Club in the last decade of the nineteenth century. It may be regarded as a period of transition, when the manners and habits of the early and Mid-Victorians were giving way before the innovations introduced by the younger generation. Top-hats were still universally worn, but the old Members wore them all over the house, and even brought them into the Coffee Room to meals. Their afternoon refreshment was whisky or brandy and soda, and they looked with contemptuous surprise on the youngster who ventured to order tea. They kept later hours than we do now; the Club was open till 4.0 a.m. in the summer months and 2.30 a.m. during the rest of the year, but Members could stay later on payment of a fine of 5s. per hour up to four o'clock and £5 after that hour.<sup>1</sup> The strange custom of one old Member is still remembered. This was Captain J. W. Clayton, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, a Crimean veteran elected in 1852, whose long whiskers, dyed black, gained for him in

<sup>1</sup> The amount received from fines at this time varied from £50 to £90 annually.

his old age the nickname of "Svengali".<sup>1</sup> He never appeared in the Club during the day, but arrived every night at twelve for supper, which was regularly laid for him at that hour with a pint of champagne. He is said to have always stayed till four o'clock, which in the winter months must have cost him 7s. 6d. a night in fines. He survived until 1912.

The upper Smoking Room was now little used, but the lower one was generally crowded in the late afternoon and evening. Many will remember the three small tables on the left-hand side behind the columns. The first was known as "Commercial Corner", where those retired officers congregated who had abandoned the career of arms for the peaceful avocations of the City. The second had no name, but the third was celebrated as "Whisky Corner". Here there assembled daily a little coterie for whom those chairs were by common consent reserved, and in which no other Member ventured to sit unless specially invited. How or when Whisky Corner started appears now to be forgotten, but it lasted until the old Smoking Room was demolished in 1925. There were rarely more than five or six assembled at the same time, for the corner was restricted in space. In the course of years some of its frequenters must have died and others been admitted, but all have now passed away. A few of their names are remembered by some who enjoyed the privilege of being invited to join the circle, and are here recorded: Captain

<sup>1</sup> From Du Maurier's novel *Trilby* published in 1893. It was produced as a play at the Haymarket in 1895, the part of Svengali being played by Beerbohm Tree. The nickname was probably given to Captain Clayton from a fancied resemblance to him.



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Cecil Johnson, R.N. (1873); Lieut.-Colonel Jasper S. Tupper, late The Queens (1873)—he was generally known as Martin Tupper after the author of that once popular work *Proverbial Philosophy*; Commander Gordon Charles Young, R.N. (1875), the luxuriance of whose beard earned for him the title of the Marine Monster or the Monster of the Deep; Captain Henry E. Stephens, R.N. (1877); Major James A. Hay, late H.L.I.; J. T. F. Otway, late Lieutenant 49th Regiment (1882); L. C. Parker, late Lieutenant 3rd Dragoon Guards (1884); Lieut.-Colonel Walter Dally Jones, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) (1884); and Captain L. E. Amedroz, late K.O.Y.L.I. (1893).

At the General Meeting in 1926 it was resolved to commemorate the situation of "Whisky Corner", which was found to be just to the left of the entrance to the new Smoking Room, and a plaque was accordingly fixed on the wall outside, but it was not approved by a majority of the Members and in 1927 the Resolution was rescinded and the plaque removed. Its memory is now preserved by a brick taken from the wall of the old room in its immediate neighbourhood. It was presented by Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Pack-Beresford, late H.L.I. in 1927, is mounted in silver to serve as a match-box and ash-tray, and is suitably inscribed. It stands on a table outside the Smoking Room door.

The Morning Room, with its many windows and its pleasant outlook on Pall Mall, had in the early days been filled with Members, but was now practically deserted, and only those old gentlemen sat there to whom the odour of tobacco was anathema. Here they were left severely alone by the frequenters of the more cheery atmosphere of the Smoking Room,



and the story is told that on one occasion a naval officer, popularly known as the Skipper, finding all the writing tables in that room occupied, was obliged to enter it to write a letter. Sitting down near two of these old Members, he overheard them discussing their internal complaints in terms so forcible, that he was able to inform his friends on his return that he had discovered that the denizens of the Morning Room at any rate were human. The fact that one of the best rooms in the house was thus left practically empty while the only other room on the ground floor was often overcrowded, gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and in 1896 it was proposed that smoking should be allowed in the Morning Room, as well as in the Front Hall, Vestibule, and Corridors. It was, however, felt that one room ought to be reserved for non-smokers, and the proposition was lost. The question was raised again in 1917 and in 1921, but was defeated on both occasions, and it was not till 1929 that a small concession was made and smoking was permitted from 1.30 till 3.30 p.m. Thus in the 'nineties the use of tobacco was still confined to the Lower Smoking Room and the Billiard Room floor, and until the advent of the Great War, when so many petty restrictions were broken through, no one ventured to smoke in the Inner Hall or on the grand staircase.

When in 1878 the Visitors' Dining Room was thrown into the Smoking Room, the room appropriated for their entertainment was probably the Committee Room, for it is stated in the Rules that they were not admitted to the Members' Coffee Room or to the Writing Room, which was the large room over the Coffee Room, and these were

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the only ones available. The latter room was used for house dinners, but it appears that by 1881 these were only occasionally given, and to them visitors were admitted. In 1884 they were permitted to have supper in the Members' Coffee Room after 10 p.m., and in May 1892 it was resolved that a limited number of visitors be admitted to the Coffee Room, subject to such rules and regulations as might be found necessary by the Committee. One of these was that, to prevent overcrowding in the summer months, guests should only be entertained in the Writing Room upstairs.<sup>1</sup> It is not recorded in what year they were allowed in the Coffee Room all the year round, but it would appear to have been about 1900. In 1894 they were also first allowed to be shown into the Morning Room when lunching or dining with a Member, and to sit in it after dinner. In 1907 it was thrown open to them after 1 p.m. The Writing Room appears under that name in the Rules until 1912, when it was changed to that of Silent Smoking Room. During the next two years it was probably used by Members who wished to smoke while reading a book from the Library, but in 1914 sanction was given to smoke in the Library itself. In 1917 it went through another transformation when the buffet bar was moved from the Coffee Room and installed therein. It continued to be called the Silent Smoking Room until 1923, when it appears as the Strangers' Dining Room, a name which had ceased to be appropriate since about 1900. In 1928 a portrait of the President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, was purchased by subscription. It

<sup>1</sup> From the personal recollection of the writer (1893), house dinners had then been given up altogether.

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is by Mr. E. C. Dingli, and is a replica of one painted by him for the Headquarters in England of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, which was shown at the Royal Academy in 1927. It differs only in the substitution of the robes of the Order of the Garter for those of St. John of Jerusalem. The portrait was hung in this room, and in 1929 it was decided that it should take its name from the President, and should be called the Connaught Room. At the same Meeting the small room next door, formerly known as the Strangers' Drawing Room, was renamed the Nelson Room.

The Upper Smoking Room was little used except by those few who sought refuge from the smoke-laden atmosphere in the room below. The Billiard Room, however, was still largely patronised, especially before dinner, when a game of pool was generally in progress. Some of the rules for this seem to have been a survival of the old gambling days, for while the lives were fixed at 1s. and the pool at 3s., stars were unlimited in number and a player already "dead" might re-enter the game, should the one entitled to a star refuse to take it. The value of the pool to the lucky winner consequently often amounted to a considerable sum. The standard of billiards also was higher than it is now. R. H. Rimington-Wilson<sup>1</sup> was the finest amateur player of his time, and E. M. Sprot<sup>2</sup> was also very near championship class. Lieut.-General C. S. Hutchinson, the "Cootie" of the story already related,<sup>3</sup> still

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant late 6th Dragoons, elected 1880, died between March 1927 and June 1928. He was also a very fine shot.

<sup>2</sup> Lieutenant late Shropshire L.I., elected 1898, resigned 1911.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 82.



FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND  
STRATHEARN, K.G., (FIFTH) PRESIDENT  
*From a portrait by E. C. Dingli*



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played a good game in his old age. He was noted for always wearing a black alpaca jacket and a helmet-shaped straw hat in which were a circle of holes for ventilation, and having a wide brim to shelter his eyes from the glare of the lamps. These articles of attire were always produced from a cupboard by Nest, the Head Marker, and donned with ceremony before he began. Among the pool players, Major Walter Wingfield<sup>1</sup> is famous as the inventor in 1873 of the game which he named *Sphairistike*, and on the foundation of which the modern Lawn Tennis was built.

But no account of the Billiard Room would be complete without some mention of Nest, who for many years served as Head Marker. He came to the Club in 1865, and even in the 'nineties looked upon every one elected after that date as a young Member. He was in stature so small that he had to use a rest to adjust a ball on the centre spot, but his knowledge of every game played on a billiard table was unrivalled and not even the oldest Member ventured to dispute his decision on any doubtful point. His charm of manner and unvarying courtesy endeared him to all, and when at last in 1914 his failing health compelled him to retire, the general feeling was that of having lost an old friend. In the Committee's Report to the General Meeting in 1915, it was asked to approve the following pension: "To C. Nest, Head Billiard Marker, forty-nine years' service, age seventy, £49 per annum." Outside the billiard room his favourite game was cricket. Living near the Oval, he was a Member of the

<sup>1</sup> Elected 1854, Lieutenant 1st Dragoon Guards, retired as Captain, and later Major, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, M.V.O. 1903, died between July 1911 and July 1912.



Surrey C.C.C., and when the Club closed in August, was a regular attendant at the County matches. He had, however, little chance of enjoying his hobby after his retirement, for he became a complete invalid and died within a year. A pension of £26 a year was then granted to his widow, and her name still figures on the list for 1933.

Another important Member of the staff in the 'nineties was T. Pyne, the Hall Porter. He was an old sailor, and having served as Master-at-Arms in a Man-of-War, was a strict disciplinarian. Where his duty was concerned he feared no man, a fact which was amply proved when on one occasion H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, President of the Club, came in and asked him for the address of his son Colonel Fitz-George. "I am very sorry, your Royal Highness," replied Pyne, "but the Committee have given me strict orders that I am not to give any Member's address." The Duke then exploded in characteristic fashion, but no bad language had the slightest effect on Pyne, hardened as he was by many years' experience on the lower deck, nor did His Royal Highness's rank intimidate him in the least. So the Duke stormed off and reported him to the Committee, who respectfully replied regretting the incident, but stated that they could not blame their servant for his strict adherence to the orders they had given him. Hidden, however, behind his stern exterior, Pyne had a sense of humour, for one day a Member of his own Service, having to catch an early train, came in at 8.30 for breakfast, and to his surprise found several others waiting for the door to be opened. After they had passed in, he said: "Pyne, where do those old gentlemen come from?" "I don't know,

sir," was the reply, "but I do believe they roost on the trees in the Square!" At the General Meeting in 1905 the Chairman reported the loss sustained by the Club in his serious illness. The Committee had voted him a gratuity of £132 14s. 2d., being twenty-four and a half times one month's pay, he having served twenty-four and a half years, and this was approved, but as he received no pension the illness probably proved fatal.

Between 1894 and 1925 few alterations were made in the Club building, but these were such as to add greatly to the comfort of the Members. The first was the installation of a lift to the Billiard Room floor. This had been first suggested in 1865, when the Committee had pronounced against it. As time went on, the demand for it increased, especially among the younger Members, and it at last found expression in a numerous signed memorial to the Committee in 1895. At the General Meeting in that year, the Chairman in his Report pointed out that this additional convenience could only be obtained by the following sacrifices :

- (1) Curtailment of the space, already very limited, in the ground-floor lavatory.<sup>1</sup>
- (2) Probable interference with the Service Room on the first floor.
- (3) Suppression of the Card Room, and consequent removal of the Card Players to the Upper Smoking Room.

The third objection is difficult to understand, for in the plan of 1891 the Card Room is shown in its old situation above the Library, and there is no

<sup>1</sup> This lavatory had been placed in the space behind the War Memorial Window in 1891.

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indication that it had been moved elsewhere since that date. The views of the Committee, however, prevailed and the proposition was lost by a small majority. This encouraged the young Members to carry on the struggle, and on the initiative of fifty of them, the Committee were obliged to submit a plan to the Meeting in 1896, when the Die Hards were finally routed, only two venturing to vote against it. The lift was installed during the year,<sup>1</sup> and it is stated in the Report of 1897 that it had proved an undoubted success.

By providing easy access to the upper part of the building (and consequent relief to the occasionally crowded state of the Lower Smoking Room), as well as stimulating the receipts from the Card and Billiard Rooms, it has materially justified the expense involved in its construction.

The estimate for it was £800, but the actual cost is not stated, being included in a sum of £1,337 15s. 3d. paid for "Lift, Men's Quarters and Baths". It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the old gentlemen, who had fought so long for the privilege of walking up the stairs, did not hesitate to use it when it was placed in position, and no doubt subscribed to the *amende honorable* made in the Committee's Report. This lift was small and was often out of order, but it served its purpose until 1916, when the present electric lift was installed at a cost of £1,725 3s. 9d. The Memorial Window was then

<sup>1</sup> This lift occupied the same situation as the later one of 1916. On the third floor it opened into what had been the Upper Smoking Room lavatory, which was now converted into a lobby. Thus anyone ascending by it had to pass through the Smoking Room to reach the Billiard Rooms. This was not altered until 1925, when during the rebuilding a piece was taken off the Smoking Room, and a passage made.

completely blocked up by the shaft and the lavatory reduced to very small dimensions.

The second great improvement was the provision of sleeping accommodation for Members. There was a demand for this in 1913, but it was not effected until November 1916, when eleven bedrooms were opened in the attic storey which had hitherto been used by the servants. The Report for 1917 states that these were almost constantly occupied and the demand for them fully justified the action taken by the Committee in providing this accommodation. The cost of the conversion and furniture was £1,452 7s. 7d. A twelfth room was added in the following year and in 1922 the old Card Room was adapted to the purpose of three additional bedrooms, a bathroom, and a valet's room. The cost of these is not shown in the accounts, but the receipts for 1923, £1,613 9s., show that the money spent was a good investment. The Upper Smoking Room had been used by the card-players for the past five years, but it was not till now that official sanction was given by a Resolution at the General Meeting, and they were very glad to be finally rid of the ill-ventilated and tank-like apartment to which they had been confined for so many years. Other improvements were the completion of the electric lighting system in 1894, the redrainage of the Club in 1907, and the installation of central heating in 1919.

There are few incidents to record in the closing years of the nineteenth century. The financial position was good, and as already related, as a result of the arrangement with the Prudential Assurance Company, the Club had been able to pay off £2,000 of the mortgage and to discontinue the Sinking

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Fund. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry in 1893 ■ Maintenance Fund was started by taking £3 3s. from the £10 10s. subscriptions and placing the sum realised to a separate account. A portion of the repairs and renewals was paid from this fund and the balance annually invested. In 1895 the general cash balance was also annually invested to form a separate fund. These two funds were kept separate until 1906, when they were amalgamated and appear in the Accounts as a Reserve Fund: "£7,000 India 3% Stock, value on 31 Dec. £6,440." The waiting list of candidates was also satisfactory. In March 1897 it stood at 1,411 as against 1,211 the year before.

On November 23, 1895, the President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was entertained at ■ Banquet held in the Coffee Room to celebrate his retirement on October 31 from the office of Commander-in-Chief. General Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., presided and *The Times* gives a list of thirty-two senior officers of both services who were among those who attended. The list includes two of his sons, Colonel George and Colonel Sir Adolphus Fitz-George, the latter of whom was his Equerry and came as a guest, General the Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. The Queen's Diamond Jubilee was also becomingly celebrated on June 22, 1897, when galleries were erected from which to view the procession, and the building was illuminated in the evening. The accounts show that the total cost of these two items was £450 10s. 8d. There was, however, no luncheon to which ladies were invited



as in 1887, but each Member of the Committee was allowed to introduce one lady to the Club.

In 1898, at an extraordinary General Meeting in November, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was elected an Honorary Member and on November 15 was entertained at dinner to celebrate the victory of Omdurman. No details of it, however, can be found in the Minutes, nor is it mentioned in *The Times*.

The Club also took part in the festivities connected with the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on August 9, 1902. The procession passed through Pall Mall at about two-thirty on its return from Westminster Abbey. The scene is described in *The Times* :

Thousands of spectators thronged the footways, the stands and windows, and even the house-tops ; innumerable flags and pennons suspended from Venetian masts fluttered overhead forming a canopy of ever changing colours and the lavish hands of skilful artificers had imparted an unwonted aspect of gaiety and splendour to the palatial clubhouses and other buildings. Draperies of scarlet and blue and trophies of flags were chiefly used in the adornment of stands and balconies.

The Royal Progress through South London on October 24, when the King lunched with the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall, was the occasion of a further display. The illumination on Coronation Day was on a large scale as the cost was £346 19s. 10d., while the expenses of stands and decorations, including a subscription to the Street Decoration Fund, on the two days amounted to £523 7s. 3d.

In thus grouping together the account of some festivities and entertainments, two important years in the history of the Club have been omitted, to

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which we must now return. On October 11, 1899, war was declared in South Africa, and in May 1900 650 Members were on active service, of whom 27 had been killed in action. In that year the vacancies amounted to 112 as against the normal number of 80. During the whole period of the war the number of Members who fell and whose names are recorded on the Roll of Honour, was 41. Among them were the Rt. Hon. David, 8th Earl of Airlie,<sup>1</sup> Colonel J. J. Scott Chisholme,<sup>2</sup> late 5th Lancers, and Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick Roberts,<sup>3</sup> V.C., K.R.R.C.

Lord Airlie was killed at Diamond Hill near Pretoria on June 11, 1900, after gallantly leading his regiment in a successful charge which saved the guns.

Colonel Scott Chisholme, a most popular officer and a fine sportsman, was formerly in the 9th Lancers, but exchanged to the 5th as a Major. After giving up command of that regiment in South Africa shortly before the outbreak of the war, he was appointed Colonel of the Imperial Light Horse, an irregular corps raised among the loyalists in the Transvaal, and first took it into action at the battle of Elandslaagte on October 10, 1899. The advance of the force under General Buller being checked by the fire of picquets posted on a ridge, he, with four squadrons of his own regiment and one of the 5th Lancers, stormed the ridge and cleared it, but later in the day after the main position had been gained, the Boers unexpectedly counter-attacked, and the force, who were awaiting their surrender, was thrown into confusion.

<sup>1</sup> Elected in 1887.

<sup>2</sup> Elected in 1881.

<sup>3</sup> Elected in 1895.



Chisholme, who had led waving his silk scarf to his men, was the first victim. He had stopped to bind up a wounded trooper, and was shot in the leg and immediately after through the lungs. A third shot pierced his brain as they helped him back to cover. His last words: "My fellows are doing well," were not forgotten by the gallant corps he trained and led to their first victory. Officers and men leapt forward, rallying each other,<sup>1</sup>

and the rest of the troops advancing, the battle was finally won.

Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick Hugh Sherston Roberts, V.C., was the only son of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts (then Baron Roberts, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.). He was born in 1869, joined the 60th Rifles in 1891, and served in the Waziristan expedition in 1894-5, the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, and the Nile expedition in 1898. He was killed at the battle of Colenso on December 15, 1899. When General Buller ordered the retirement, some of the field batteries were left out in the open, and he ordered his A.D.C., Captain H. N. Schofield,<sup>2</sup> R.H.A., to attempt to bring some of the guns back. Another of his A.D.C.s, Captain W. N. Congreve,<sup>2</sup> R.B., and Lieutenant Roberts, who was acting as A.D.C. to General Clery, volunteered to help him, and with Corporal Nurse and two limber teams of the 66th Battery they managed to reach the guns. Roberts, however, fell from his horse mortally wounded in the body and Congreve was also hit in the leg by a bullet which killed his horse. Schofield and Nurse succeeded in bringing out two guns and returned safely. Roberts was lying helpless under heavy fire, and Congreve started to crawl

<sup>1</sup> *The Times' History of the War in South Africa*, edited by L. S. Amery, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> Both were Members of the Club, elected in 1890.

out and bring him in. In this he was assisted by Major Babbie, R.A.M.C., and between them they carried him into some shelter on the left flank. Two other attempts were made to bring in the rest of the guns, but were unsuccessful and they had to be abandoned. For conspicuous gallantry in the attempt to carry away the guns the V.C. was awarded to Captain Congreve, Captain Schofield, Captain H. L. Reed, R.F.A., Lieutenant Roberts (posthumously), Corporal Nurse, and Private Ravenhill, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and for devotion to the wounded under heavy fire to Major Babbie.<sup>1</sup>

After the flight of President Kruger in October 1901 the guerrilla tactics of the Boers prolonged the struggle until peace was made at Vereenigen on May 31, 1902. No casualties are recorded among the Members in this year, but the name of one, though it is not included in the Roll of Honour, must be included among those who died in the service of their country. This was Colonel Eustace Knox, 18th Hussars.

When that Regiment was reconstituted in 1858, the command was given to Colonel Richard Knox of the 15th Hussars<sup>2</sup> and he held it for fifteen years. Eustace, his youngest son, enlisted in it in 1879 and after three and a half years' service in the ranks obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1882. His merits as a cavalry officer were soon displayed. Becoming a Captain in 1886, he served as Adjutant in the Regiment, Adjutant of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, and getting his Majority in 1896, as Adjutant of a Cavalry Brigade. He

<sup>1</sup> *The Times' History*, and the *History of the War in South Africa*, by Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B.

<sup>2</sup> He was an Original Member of the Club.

went out to South Africa as Second-in-Command. After the action of Talana Hill (October 20, 1899), Colonel Moller with 187 men, having taken up an indefensible position at Adelaide Farm, was obliged to surrender, but Knox with the remainder of the Regiment succeeded in eluding the Boers and brought it safely into camp. He was then appointed acting Lieut.-Colonel and was later confirmed in the command. For some months in 1900 he had a Brigade, but returning to the Regiment he led it with conspicuous success until November 1901, when he was obliged to proceed to England on three months' sick leave. Shortly before his leave expired, during a cold snap in February 1902, he died from pneumonia in London. The historian of the 18th wrote of him :

Born in the Regiment at Aldershot, he rose solely in its ranks to the command, a career so far unique,<sup>1</sup> and still further unique, as one who, in that position of responsibility, was second to none as a Commander, not only of Hussars and in the Field, but of Cavalry in all places.<sup>2</sup>

Another very promising officer who died of the same disease in April of this year was Captain William Elliott Cairnes,<sup>3</sup> of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the author of a book, *An Absent-minded War*, which ran through many editions in 1900, and of other books on military subjects.

<sup>1</sup> There is, however, an earlier instance of a ranker rising to the command of his old regiment. Sergeant Luke O'Connor, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, won a V.C. and a commission in the same regiment for conspicuous bravery at the Alma. He commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1880 to 1885 and rose later to the rank of Major-General.

<sup>2</sup> *Historical Memoirs of the 18th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars*, by Colonel Harold Malet, 1907.

<sup>3</sup> Elected in 1900.

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Lord Roberts had been elected an Honorary Member in 1880, and to celebrate the conclusion of the war, the Club gave a dinner in his honour to which Lord Kitchener was also invited, but was unable to attend. Unfortunately no record of it has been preserved except the date, November 3, 1902, and the cost which amounted to £91 5s. 4d. Lieut.-General Sir John French, K.C.B., was also entertained by the Cavalry Members of the Club at a dinner held on July 29 at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. Major Walter Wingfield, late 1st Dragoon Guards, presided and seventy-one Members were present.

At the General Meeting in 1901 plans were submitted for additional space to record the names of Members who had been killed in action. These were rejected and in 1902 another scheme was put forward. This provided that the Memorial Window, the Inscription and the bust of Queen Victoria which then stood in front of it should be regarded as a memorial of her reign only, and that the practice of inscribing the names on marble tablets should cease as from the date of her death on January 22, 1901. The present dedicatory marble tablet was to be replaced by a new one bearing a revised inscription as follows :

This Memorial originated in 1856, was in 1902 dedicated to the memory of Queen Victoria and in honour of those Members of the Club who died in the service of their country during her glorious reign.

Other proposals were made to insert on the window as far as possible the names of campaigns and victories not already on it, to improve the lighting of the hall and window, and to provide a

book to be placed on a table to the left of it, in which should be engrossed the names of Members who had fallen or might later fall in the service of their country.

The proposal that the window and bust of Queen Victoria should be regarded as a memorial of her reign appears to have been adopted, but the others were not carried out. The names of those who fell in the South African War were inscribed round the window, and the original inscription remained until 1925. Between 1902 and 1914 only three Members fell in action, and, there being no more room round the window, these were inscribed on a marble slab on the left of the recess.

The last surviving Original Member, John Henry Forrest, late Captain 11th Hussars and Chief Constable of Hampshire, died on August 27, 1901, in his eighty-fifth year. He obtained his commission in the 11th Light Dragoons in April 1833, at the age of sixteen, and was a Captain in October 1839 at twenty-one. He retired in 1847.<sup>1</sup> His membership of sixty-four years held the record until the death of another officer of the same regiment, Captain Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke, on November 24, 1924, at the age of ninety-eight. He was born on February 25, 1826, joined the 11th on December 24, 1843, and sold his commission as a Captain in 1857. He was elected a Member in 1846, being then Lieutenant T. Y. Dallas. The story is told that when Prince Louis Napoleon was in England in 1847-8, he expressed a desire to see a typical

<sup>1</sup> A print of him as a young man was presented to the Club in 1900 by his son Colonel G. W. Forrest, late Hampshire Regiment. The latter was elected in 1878, but did not long survive his father. He died in April 1903.

specimen of a British Cavalry Officer and that Dallas was selected for the purpose. As Napoleon was frequently in the Club at that time he had the opportunity of meeting many cavalry officers, and it is probable that Dallas was introduced to him as a particularly fine specimen. He stood over six feet in height, preserved all his faculties unimpaired to the end, and in the last year of his life was able to walk up the Club steps unassisted. At his death he had been a Member for seventy-eight years.

Since the death of Lord Beresford the Club had had no Patron, but His Majesty King Edward on his accession graciously consented to assume that office<sup>1</sup> which he held until his death in 1910, when he was succeeded by His Majesty King George.

It was also proposed in 1905 to secure portraits of the King and Queen to be purchased by subscription. The sum of £630 was raised, with a promise of £163 more, and it was recommended that the balance required to make it up to £1,000 should be found from the Club Funds. Here, however, the matter seems to have ended. There is no mention in the accounts of the money received, no portraits were purchased, and the Club still only possesses the two busts of their Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales, now standing in the Inner Hall, which first appear in the List of Members in 1879. They were presented by Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B.

The Presidency for over fifty years of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge came to an end by his death on March 17, 1904 and at the General Meeting

<sup>1</sup> He had been elected an Honorary Member in 1860.





FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.,  
(FOURTH) PRESIDENT (*p.* 56)

*From a bust by Count Gleichen*



the Chairman, Major General Benson, expressed the regret that he was sure the Committee and all the Members experienced at the loss the Club had sustained, through the removal of the illustrious soldier who for so many years evinced so close and kindly interest in the affairs of the Club. The Committee hoped that they would be in accord with the general wish in recommending that Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Inspector-General of the Forces, should be approached and respectfully invited to accept the Presidency.

This proposition being unanimously carried, the necessary steps were taken and His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to assume the office. To celebrate the event he was entertained by the Club at a dinner held on July 11, 1905.

Some changes had to be made in the management in 1902 as Mr. Smallpeice gave notice that his health would not allow of his continuing the double work of Secretary and Manager. It was therefore decided to divide it into two departments, the Secretary to be responsible for the books, accounts, monies, etc., and to have a salary of £400 a year, and the Manager, at a salary of £250 a year, to be in charge of the servants and Coffee Room, but to remain subordinate to the Secretary. A Groom of the Chambers being no longer necessary, the services of Mr. Goodliff were dispensed with, he being granted a gratuity of £100. Mr. Simeons, hitherto Superintendent in the Coffee Room, was appointed Manager. This arrangement, however, lasted only two years, as Mr. Simeons resigned in 1904 and was granted a pension of £75 a year after a service of thirty-two years. For a short time Mr. Smallpeice resumed the double duty, but at the end of the year he also resigned, and retired on a pension of £170 a year which he continued to

draw until his death in 1931. The new Secretary and Manager was Major D. Mercer, late Royal Highlanders. He appears to have started with a salary of £500, which was increased to £550 in 1905, and to £600 in 1907, at which figure it remained until he also resigned on March 31, 1912, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hugh Montgomery Miller.

At the General Meeting in this year (1912) the establishment was increased from 2,400 to 2,600. The Chairman pointed out that for many years it had been exceeded by from 190 to 200 Members and that the alteration only legalised the position. This course also was advocated, since the receipts of the Club during the last seven years had not met the expenditure by some £2,500. In 1912, however, the accounts show a surplus of £1,539 14s. 8d., due to economies in the Coffee Room and savings in other departments. There was again a surplus of over £1,100 in 1913, but the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 seriously cut down the receipts and increased the expenditure, and the surplus for that year was only £177. The prospect that new Members might not join the Club during the War was considered by the Committee soon after its declaration, and in November 1914 letters were sent to the first 300 candidates on the Waiting List. The replies revealed the fact that only 7 per cent. would accept election. The Committee then wrote to all the candidates eligible for election, asking each one if he wished to come up for ballot at once, or to defer doing so until after the War. They were also informed that :

- (a) The Entrance Fees of newly-elected Members killed on Active Service within twelve

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months of their joining the Club would be refunded to their estate.

- (b) Candidates elected between May 1 and July 1 would be required only to pay £7 7s. and after July 1 £5 5s. subscription for the current year.

Out of about 2,200 candidates to whom letters were sent, about 16 per cent. chose immediate election, but only about 12½ per cent. finally joined the Club. The actual number of new Members elected in 1915 was 274, and of these 80 were taken to be the number which would have been elected in a normal year, and their Entrance Fees amounting to £3,200 were credited to the annual income. Entrance Fees of the additional 194 at £40, realising £7,760, were carried to an Equalisation Fund available to meet any deficit due either to the number of Entrance Fees being below the normal, owing to a lack of candidates, or to any other cause. It was also resolved that the Members paying £7 7s. should pay £8 8s. for ten years, and that all new Members should pay £10 10s., the rule by which they paid £7 7s. after five clear years being rescinded. The ordinary expenditure for 1915 showed a reduction as compared with 1914 of £2,695 12s., but in spite of these economies the accounts showed a deficit of £1,169 14s. 8d. which was carried to the Equalisation Fund, thus reducing it to £6,590 5s. 4d. The deficit would have amounted to £3,075 9s. 8d. but for the fact that 363 Members on the Foreign List who had paid £1 5s., in response to an appeal from the Committee, paid a further sum of £5 5s. each.

The Committee's anxiety for the future was

relieved in 1916, for at the General Meeting of 1917 they were able to announce that no difficulty had been experienced in keeping up the establishment of Members, there being still over 1,500 names on the Waiting List for election after the War, in addition to a flow of candidates for immediate election. The new Members elected during the past year were 165 in number, enabling the Entrance Fees of 85 to be carried to the Equalisation Account. Of these 43 paid £40, and 42 availed themselves of the rule passed in 1915 by which, as a temporary measure, they were allowed to pay it in four equal annual instalments of £10 10s. There was a deficit in 1916 of £334 6s. 1d. which was charged to the same account, and to it was also debited the cost of the new lift, lavatories, and bedrooms provided during the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £4,441 3s. The deficit of £334 6s. 1d. was wiped out in 1917 and was replaced by a surplus of £1,610 4s. 9d. The Club's investments were increased by nominally £1,000 and the cash balances were slightly higher. No difficulty had been experienced in keeping the membership up to full strength, and the number of candidates awaiting election had been increased to over 1,600. On the other hand subscriptions had fallen off by £1,367, and two Entrance Fees of £40 had been returned owing to the death of the Members within twelve months of their election. The last year of the War again showed a surplus of £782 19s. and a further increase in the Candidates' List to over 1,650. The total membership in December 1918 was 2,520. The Entrance Fees had realised only the normal sum of £3,200 owing to the number of Members paying them by instal-



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ments, but both in 1917 and 1918 the surpluses were carried to the Equalisation Account which at the end of the latter year amounted to £6,132 7s. 9d. The Committee, therefore, had brought the Club through a most difficult period with complete success, but they had had a most arduous task. The Secretary, Mr. Miller, had joined up in October 1916 and the Steward had left at the same time. Many of the staff were also serving with the forces, and while women could be engaged to replace the lower servants it was almost impossible to find reliable men to fill the higher posts. During the winter of 1916 the Committee carried on with what assistance they could procure, but it was not till the spring of 1917 that their difficulties were partially solved by the engagement, on April 1, of Miss Frances Evelyn Vennard, a lady well qualified to carry out the duties of Secretary and Manager, and these she exercised with so much ability that at the General Meeting in 1919, when the question came up of appointing a permanent Secretary, the Committee put forward her name for confirmation in that office. An amendment was, however, proposed, "that an officer or some other gentleman should be appointed" on the ground that, now that the War was over, a wounded officer or someone who had served in the War should have the preference. The amendment was carried, and the Committee thereupon resigned in a body. A new Committee was elected, which, however, did not assume office till August. In November, the Chairman, Captain M. F. Stapylton, R.N., announced in a circular letter to the Members that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, the Committee had appointed Mr. R. B. Ford as Secretary,

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and Miss Vennard as Treasurer and Librarian. He took up his duties in September but resigned in January 1920. His successor, who was chosen out of 200 candidates, was Major T. L. Cunningham, D.S.O., late Cameron Highlanders.

The number of Members who fell during the War was announced at the General Meeting in 1919 as 380, together with 7 of the employees of the Club,<sup>1</sup> but these totals would appear to include 35 Members and 5 of the staff who died while employed on war work in England, for the names of Members recorded in the Roll of Honour as killed in action are 345 together with 2 employees. Of these only 10 were from the Navy, but the Rag was never very strong in Members of that service, the whole number in 1914, including Marines, being 142. The list of officers of the Army included Lieut.-General Sir James Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., Lieut.-General S. H. Lomax, C.B., Major-General H. I. W. Hamilton, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Major-General L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., 16 Brigadier-Generals, among whom was Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., 10 Colonels, and 65 Lieut.-Colonels, of whom one was Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Brodie, V.C., M.C. Another recipient of the V.C. was Captain J. F. P. Butler, V.C., D.S.O.

Sir James Moncrieff Grierson was born in 1859 and joined the Royal Artillery in 1877. He served in the Egyptian Campaign in 1882 as D.A.Q.M.G. with the Indian Division, and in the Sudan Campaign of 1885 as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. He was also on the Staff in the Hazara expedition of 1888, and in 1900 was appointed Q.M.G. by Lord Roberts

<sup>1</sup> The number of employees who served in the War was 52.

in the South African War. In August 1900 he was sent to China as British Representative on the Staff of F. M. Count von Waldersee in the Boxer expedition. Returning home in 1901 he was again appointed to the Staff, and in 1904 became Director of Military Operations and was promoted Major-General. From the commencement of his military career he had written much, and had published books on the Russian, German, and Japanese armies, as well as other works on military subjects. He had also been Military Attaché in Berlin, and spoke German, Russian, and French. From 1904 to 1906 he was active in contributing to the foundation of British friendship with France. The vast store of knowledge he had acquired in his profession, his command of foreign languages, and the experience gained through his study of the military systems of other nations, thus marked him out for a high post on the outbreak of the Great War. He was appointed to the command of the 2nd Army Corps, but died suddenly of aneurism of the heart in the train near Amiens on August 17, 1914, the day after his landing in France. He had received the C.B. in 1901, and the K.C.B. in 1911, was A.D.C.-General to the King, Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, a Commander of the Legion of Honour and holder of many other foreign decorations.<sup>1</sup>

Lieut.-General Samuel Holt Lomax joined the 90th Regiment (Scottish Rifles) in 1874. He attained the rank of Major-General on April 28, 1908, and Lieut.-General on October 14, 1914. In the British Expeditionary Force he commanded the 1st Division in the 1st Corps under Sir Douglas Haig. He was severely wounded by a shell which

<sup>1</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biography.*

fell on the Staffs of the 1st and 2nd Divisions assembled at Hooze Chateau near Ypres on October 31, 1914. He died of his wounds some months later in England. "Ever calm, untiring and resourceful, his loss was a heavy blow to the 1st Corps."<sup>1</sup>

Major-General Hubert Hamilton joined the Queen's Regiment in 1880. He served on the Staff in the South African War, and as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India from 1902 to 1909. He was also an A.D.C. to the King. In the Great War he commanded the 3rd Division. He was killed on October 14, 1914, by a shrapnel bullet near Bout Deville in the fighting about Armentières.

Major-General Louis James Lipsett joined the Royal Irish Regiment in 1894. While a Major in his regiment, he was lent to the Canadian Forces as a G.S.O.(2) in 1911 and served with them during the War. He commanded a Brigade in 1915, and, as a temporary Major-General, the 3rd Canadian Division in 1916. With this Division he took part in the battle of the Scarpe (August 26-September 3, 1918), but was afterwards transferred to the command of the 4th British Division. He was killed in action on October 14, 1918.

Brigadier-General John Edmond Gough, V.C., K.C.B. (1871-1915) was the younger son of General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., K.C.B., and nephew of General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B., both of whom won that decoration in the Indian Mutiny. He joined the Rifle Brigade in 1892 and served with it in British Central Africa (1896-97), in the Nile expedition (1898), and throughout the South African

<sup>1</sup> *Official History of the War and Haig's Despatches.*

War. In 1902-3 he was a Staff Officer in the Somaliland expedition, and, while commanding a force at Daratoleh, he, with some companions, rescued a wounded officer,<sup>1</sup> returning in a shower of bullets and fighting his way back through the ranks of the enemy. For this exploit he was awarded the V.C. in 1903. He was promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in the same year and in 1907 became Brevet Colonel and A.D.C. to the King. Being appointed to the command in Somaliland in that year he served in 1908-9 as Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles. At the outbreak of the War he was a Brigadier-General on the General Staff, and for the first six months served on the Staff of Sir Douglas Haig. While inspecting trenches on February 20, 1915, he was hit by a ricochet bullet and died at Estaires two days later. Sir John French, in his despatch of April 5, expressed "his deep sense of the loss incurred by the Army in general and by the forces in France in particular", and added: "I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future."<sup>2</sup> The honour of K.C.B. was conferred on him posthumously on April 20.

Lieut.-Colonel Walter Lorraine Brodie, V.C., M.C., joined the Highland Light Infantry on March 2, 1904, and went to France as a Lieutenant.

On November 7, 1914, the Germans attacked B Company trenches near Becelaere at 4.40 a.m. It was a very misty morning; their strength was roughly estimated at 300. Owing to the proximity of the German trenches (varying from 50 to 15

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<sup>1</sup> Captain C. M. D. Bruce, R.A., also a Member elected in 1894. His wounds unfortunately proved mortal.

<sup>2</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biography.*



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yards) there was little time for fire, and it immediately became a hand to hand fight.

Lieut. Brodie, I/C Machine Gun, behaved with great promptitude and pluck. He called on the men near him, bayoneted four Germans himself, shot four or five more, and mounted a machine gun upon a traverse, and fired it down their trenches. Fifty-four Germans were taken prisoners and about 80 more were killed and wounded.

He was awarded the V.C. on December 12, 1914. He was commanding the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in 1918 when he was killed in an attack of the 5th Brigade on Bahagnies on August 23, 1918.

Advancing steadily the Battalion rounded the Northern edge of Gomicourt harassed severely from the Northern flank and from West of Ervillers by the enemy's machine guns. By noon, they were advancing on Bahagnies, but the deadly machine-gun fire had already taken their toll. Among those who fell at this moment was Lieut.-Colonel Brodie, V.C., killed outright, while pressing forward in the van of the Battalion."<sup>1</sup>

Captain John Fitzhardinge Butler, V.C., D.S.O., joined the K.R.R.C. on February 13, 1907, and was promoted Captain on March 4, 1915. He served in the War with the West African Frontier Force in the Cameroons, being attached to the Pioneer Company, Gold Coast Regiment. On November 16, 1914, when Colonel Rose's Column marched into Buea,

a detachment of 50 men with a machine gun under Lieutenant Butler was left near Lisoka to try and capture some enemy parties reported to be sheltering in the neighbouring forest. Next day (Nov. 17) he with Dr. D'Amico and a party of thirteen soldiers surprised the rear-guard of a German detachment some

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<sup>1</sup> These extracts from the Official War Diary of the H.L.I. were written up by the late Colonel A. Wolfe-Murray at the time, and were supplied to the writer by a brother officer of Brodie's who was present at the action of November 7, 1914.



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fifty strong with a machine gun, and caused it to retreat precipitately, abandoning stores and ammunition. Following up the enemy so rapidly that about half his party dropped behind, Lieut. Butler suddenly came under machine-gun fire at about 50 yards range, and found that the Germans had rallied. But he was not to be deterred, and taking cover with Dr. D'Amico, on either side of the path, before long caused the enemy, with the loss of three Europeans killed, to retire once more by shouting out orders to imaginary companies to fix bayonets and charge.<sup>1</sup>

In the advance on Chang two months later, the main column bivouacked on December 26 at a point near Fong Wang. On the right flank Lieut. Butler, who had been sent out on the previous day with a patrol to disperse a hostile detachment which had been harassing the column, returned on the 26th having successfully performed his task.<sup>1</sup> He swam the Ekam river, which was held by the enemy, alone and in the face of a brisk fire, completed his reconnaissance on the further bank, and returned in safety. Two of his men were wounded while he was actually in the water.<sup>2</sup>

For these two exploits he was awarded the V.C. on August 23, 1915. In 1916 he was serving with the forces in East Africa and died from wounds received in action on September 4.

During the War the Club gave the privilege of honorary membership to those officers of the Allied Armies and Navies who were employed in England on official duty. In recognition of this hospitality the French Government in 1919 presented a handsome Sèvres china vase which now stands in the ante-room of the Library. On the base is a silver plate bearing the following inscription :

Offert au nom de la République à l' " Army and Navy " Club  
en reconnaissance de la très cordiale hospitalité reçue au cours  
de la Grande Guerre par les officiers des Missions Militaire et  
Navale Françaises. Août 1919.

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<sup>1</sup> *Official History of the War.*

A.N.C.

<sup>2</sup> *London Gazette.*

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

Maréchal Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M., was made a Field-Marshal in the British Army in July 1919, and in 1928 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Club. In a letter addressed to "Mons. le Président", written in French and dated "Paris le 27 Février 1928", he expressed his thanks to the Members of the Committee who had elected him by acclamation and his pleasure in now becoming a Member of the Club.

The letter is typewritten but is signed in his own hand "F. Foch, F.M." It has been placed in a case and now stands in the Nelson Room.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE CLUB, 1919-1933

AT the General Meeting in 1919 the question of a Memorial of the War was discussed, and a Sub-committee which had already been appointed by the General Committee made their report. Part of the money subscribed it was thought should be devoted to charity; suggestions were made to endow a cot, or to hand it to the Club Servants' Benevolent Fund. One idea for the Memorial itself was to replace the existing Memorial Window by another, or alternatively to place a second window between the Inner and Outer Halls. No decision was arrived at and another Committee of six members was appointed to consider the whole matter and to decide on what should be done. This Committee reported at the Meeting in 1920. They had considered the following suggestions :

1. Outdoor Memorials, on the building or detached from the building.
2. Indoor Memorials : (a) a Window ; (b) a Memorial on the landing of the main staircase ; (c) endowment of a bed in a hospital.

The proposal recommended was a Memorial on the landing of the stairway below the Gobelin Tapestry. The main feature was to be a statue of

Victory to stand in the existing niche, which was to be raised. A book containing the Roll of Honour would be placed in a niche below the statue, and below that again a panel with a suitable inscription.

A scale drawing was sent in later by Colonel Hobday, R.A., which shows the scheme with a variation. The "Victory" statue is in the centre, but the names in the Roll of Honour are placed on panels on each side, the panels being separated from each other by pilasters. Below the statue is a dedicatory inscription. In an accompanying note Colonel Hobday stated that the figure was practically a replica of the Guards Memorial in Waterloo Place. This proposal was rejected by the Committee on the ground that it would absolutely destroy the character of the grand staircase. It was then suggested that the site for the new Memorial should be the recess in which the old Memorial Window stood, and that the bust of Queen Victoria should be moved elsewhere. This was approved at the General Meeting in 1921, and it was also decided to leave the selection of the actual form of the Memorial to the Committee and to call for subscriptions.

In the meantime Colonel Dally Jones, the Chairman in 1920-1, acting on the suggestion of another Member, had invited Mr. Basil Gotto, a sculptor of repute, to submit a scheme for the consideration of the Committee. He suggested a statue of a warrior sheathing his sword, with the motto "Victor depono", the basic idea being that the War was over, the Club had done its work, and now laid aside its weapons. The Committee approved the idea of the statue, but not the motto, on the ground that a Service Club was always ready to fight when required, and so could not be said ever to lay

aside its arms. Mr. Gotto was invited to submit a small model and it took the form of a Greek warrior sheathing his sword. He stood on a globe which was supported by a sea-horse on one side and a lion on the other. The cost he estimated at £1,500. The model was exhibited at the General Meeting in 1922, when the two supporting beasts met with much adverse criticism. There was also a long discussion on the cost, as the subscriptions received to date amounted only to £854. It was, however, decided that the model be approved subject to such modifications as might have to be introduced when a second model was made one-third natural size, and that further subscriptions be invited.

Thus after three years' deliberation the Club arrived at a decision as to the form the Memorial should take, but in view of the criticisms directed against the sea-horse and lion, the Committee directed that these and the globe should be eliminated, and they further desired that the Roll of Honour should be placed in some way below the statue. To assist him in solving the latter problem, Mr. Gotto consulted Mr. Alfred B. Yeates, F.R.I.B.A., and it was his idea that the warrior should stand on a hollow plinth, in which the book containing the names should be placed. Mr. Yeates's design was approved, but certain details in the second model of the statue were found unsatisfactory. A third model was then submitted, and this was accepted by the Committee and approved by the General Meeting in 1923. The statue was completed in plaster and was shown to two members of the Committee at the end of 1924. The warrior then appeared draped in a cloak hanging from the shoulders. The drapery was

## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

removable and Mr. Gotto showed the figure with the cloak and without. The decision was given in favour of the undraped figure, and at the General Meeting in 1925 the Chairman was able to announce that the War Memorial had been completed. The plaster statue was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was then cast in bronze with the plinth in Belgium. In its final form it was again exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1926, and was delivered to the Club in August. As already stated, the old Memorial Window had by that time been replaced by a blank wall.<sup>1</sup> The bust of Queen Victoria was moved with it and in the recess thus left vacant the new Memorial was set up. It had been decided that, as the names of all who had fallen in the wars from 1842 to 1912 had been removed, this Memorial should now serve to commemorate these as well as those who fell in the Great War and any who might lose their lives in the service of their country in the future. The Members who fell in the Great War were 345 in number, together with two employees of the Club, and the complete list in the Roll of Honour from 1842 to 1919 contains 510 names. They are written in two handsomely bound books with vellum pages. Both copies contain the whole Roll, but one has an illuminated title page and letter-headings, the other is plain. The work is by Mr. Grailey Hewitt. The latter is the one in use, and stands on a brass lectern inside the plinth. This lectern runs on rails so that it may be drawn out for inspection.<sup>2</sup> The door bears a simplified form

<sup>1</sup> See p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> The illuminated copy is on view in the case in the Nelson Room.





THE WAR MEMORIAL



of the Club crest, a crossed anchor and sword surrounded by a wreath. The rams' heads at the corners of the plinth, which are symbols of sacrifice, and the crest were modelled by Mr. Gotto, the plinth and lectern were designed by Mr. Yeates. The helmet worn by the warrior is a replica of an ancient Greek helmet dug up by British troops at Salonica. It is now in the British Museum, as are also the originals from which the sword and sandals were copied. The figure and plinth stand on a base of green marble, on the front of which is the dedicatory inscription in gilt letters: "In Memory of our Members and Staff fallen in defence of their Country."

The ceremony of unveiling the Memorial was performed by the President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, on May 11, 1927. He was unable to be present at a luncheon at which Mr. Gotto, Mr. Yeates, and Mr. Grailey Hewitt were entertained by the Committee, but arrived at three o'clock. After a dedicatory prayer by the Chaplain-General, His Royal Highness gave a short address, the Memorial was unveiled, and the three gentlemen who had joined in the work were presented to him. The sum subscribed by the Members towards the Memorial was £1,758 15s. 6d. This had been invested and the accrued interest amounted to £82 2s. 2d., making a total of £1,840 17s. 8d. It was distributed as follows: to Mr. Gotto and Mr. Yeates, £1,500, to Mr. Grailey Hewitt, £150, while the expenses amounted to £139 6s. 6d. At the General Meeting in 1929 it was resolved that the balance of £51 11s. 2d. be transferred to the capital account of the Staff Benefit and Holiday Fund.

Among the servants who had long passed the

age limit and stayed by the Club during the War, were the two cashiers, Messrs. J. and G. Cowdery, twin brothers, whose resemblance was such that they could only be distinguished apart by two trifling characteristics. One always gave small change in coppers, while the other preferred penny stamps. One also suffered from some slight affection of the ear and wore in it a piece of cotton-wool. From long practice they were adepts at figures, and drawing ■ forefinger down the column would announce the result with the speed and accuracy of ■ calculating machine. They rarely spoke and were never seen to smile, but there is a story that on one occasion one of them expressed his feelings to a naval officer who had just joined the Club. Since he was ■ boy the newly-elected Member had received hospitality within its precincts and his first thought was to return it by giving a dinner to his proposer and seconder. A fourth old friend made up the party, the dinner was of the best, the wines were carefully selected, and he manfully kept up the tradition of the Navy to drink fair with his much older and more seasoned guests. Next day, spruce in outward appearance but inwardly still much perturbed, he came into the Coffee Room to settle his account. The twin who was on duty had watched with interest the proceedings of the night before, and observing what the new Member strove hard to conceal, gave vent to his sympathy with the words: "Never mind, sir, you were up against the three 'ardest 'eads in the Club."

The two brothers had not come into its service in the same year, for in 1919 Mr. J. Cowdery retired on ■ pension of £72 after fifty years' service,

while Mr. G. Cowdery did not attain the same until 1920, when he also retired on a pension of £96. It is pleasant to record that their names still appear in the pension list of 1933.

It will be remembered that on two occasions, in 1883 and 1893, offers had been made to the Club to purchase the two adjoining houses in Pall Mall. These were refused, but the idea of enlarging the premises was still kept in mind, and in 1910 a resolution was passed instructing the Committee to enquire into the possibility of some such step being taken. The matter, however, did not get any further, and on the outbreak of the War it was dropped. So far the Committee had decided that there were only two directions in which the Club could be extended—by the purchase of Winchester House on the one side, and of the houses in Pall Mall on the other. Early in 1919 the Board of Works<sup>1</sup> were approached privately, and the following facts were elicited. They intended to sell it, and the price would probably be about £100,000, but they could fix no actual price nor give a date on which they could deliver the property. This reply was considered so unsatisfactory that the idea of buying it was abandoned. The adjoining houses, Nos. 40 and 41 Pall Mall, were not now in the market, but in July of the same year the Committee was informed that the lady who owned Nos. 46, 46A, and 47 had died and her trustees proposed to sell the property by auction immediately. An extraordinary General Meeting was summoned on July 25, at which it was resolved :

<sup>1</sup> The Government had bought Winchester House in 1876. It has recently been sold to the National Sporting Club, who are building new premises on the site.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

1. That this property be acquired by purchase in order to extend the accommodation in the Club and to permit of the construction of bedrooms.
2. That a permanent Building Committee be appointed.
3. That a sum not exceeding £120,000 at not more than 7 per cent. be raised on mortgage.

At the sale the property was withdrawn at about £49,000, but a few days later the Club acquired it by private treaty for £54,000. The additional expenses amounted to £2,011 16s. 3d., making in all £56,011 16s. 3d.

To provide this sum £45,000 was borrowed on mortgage from the Norwich Union Assurance Co. at 6 per cent., the remainder being found by the sale of investments amounting to £11,000, which formed the Reserve Fund.

The three houses were bought subject to existing leases to tenants, but these were mostly short, the longest being one of twenty-five years. The rents were very low and by 1921 the new property account showed a loss of £1,200. At the General Meeting in that year a long discussion took place on the subject of the policy which the Club should pursue. Colonel Armstrong, the Chairman of the Building Committee, stated that the tenants were asking for a definite decision as to how long they would be allowed to remain in possession, and after he had pointed out that the rate at which money might be borrowed and that the cost of building were then very high, it was resolved to postpone all building operations for four years.

The Club had another very good reason for



deferring the extension to a more favourable period, for the Balance Sheets were now showing a heavy loss. In 1919 it amounted to £5,643 5s. 6d. and in 1920 to £2,710 6s. 3d. Part of this was due to the necessity for extensive renewals of articles which had been unobtainable during the War, and to the cost of installing central heating, but expenses in every department had now increased to such an extent that the Committee were obliged to realise the impossibility of balancing their budget on the basis of the existing revenue. The Candidates List was also falling in number, being only 1,240 on December 30, 1919, as against 1,650 in the previous year. At the General Meeting in 1920 the question was brought up and the Committee was requested to enquire further into the matter of raising the subscriptions and to call a Special General Meeting to consider the same. This was held on October 18, when it was resolved that the annual subscription should be raised to £14 14s. and that of Foreign Members to £3 3s. The result is shown in the accounts of the following years. By the end of 1923 the debtor balance of £8,353 11s. 9d. was converted into a surplus of £1,972 6s. 7d., while £10,000 had been placed to the Reserve Account to meet necessary repairs and renewals, and £500 to that for furniture. This was followed by another good year in 1924 which showed a surplus of £2,948 14s. 1d. after crediting the Repairs and Renewals and Furniture Accounts with £2,000 each, and the Silver Account with £500. Mention must also be made of another item in the Accounts—the cost of provisions. In former days, in the Rag and other Clubs, this account always showed a loss, the balance being debited to the

board of the servants. In 1920, when Major Cunningham took office with Miss Vennard as his assistant, the loss amounted to over £557, but in 1921 it was reduced to £44 14s. 9d., and in 1922, for the first time and after including the servants' board, it showed a profit of £556 13s. 1d.

At the end of 1921 the membership was just below 2,400, and considering the altered circumstances resulting from the War, it appeared impossible to maintain it at the full number of 2,600 to which it had been raised in 1912. It was, therefore, resolved at the General Meeting in 1922 to fix the establishment at 2,400, including Foreign Members.

The Club being now again on a sound financial basis, and three of the four years for which building was to be deferred having expired, the Committee in 1924 turned their thoughts towards commencing operations. In the interval the Building Committee had not been idle, and Colonel Armstrong reported to the General Meeting what had already been done. The question of providing accommodation for ladies had been decided by referendum shortly after the purchase of the houses in Pall Mall, when it appeared that there was a majority of a thousand Members in its favour. In 1922 the Royal Institute of British Architects was asked to recommend one or two men who were specialists in kitchen planning and who had experience of hotel work. From the three names submitted Mr. Claude W. Ferrier of 26, Old Queen Street was selected. His first plans were rejected, but the second, after some alterations, were accepted and were now laid before the Meeting. They provided for five sets of chambers, ten bed-sitting rooms, thirty-eight

## THE CLUB, 1919-1933

bedrooms, a ladies' drawing-room and dining-room to seat eighty people, a squash-racket court, and shop premises. These would be all in the new building. In the old house many alterations, renewals and repairs were urgently required, and the following proposals were made :

1. The outside of the building to be thoroughly overhauled, as the stone work was again in a very bad state.
2. The wiring for the electric light to be renewed.
3. The kitchens to be entirely recast.
4. New and better lavatories to be provided upstairs, including a large lavatory and cloak-room on the ground floor.
5. New servants' bedrooms to be provided.
6. High-pressure boilers to be installed. These would enable the Club to pump its own water from a well to be sunk, and to generate its own electricity. It was believed that this installation at a cost of £4,250 would pay for itself in five years.
7. A new Smoking Room to be built.

The estimated cost of the new building was placed at £80,000, and that of the alterations to the old house at £27,000. The Pall Mall houses stood in the books at £56,000, making a total cost of £163,000. Of this £11,000 had been paid in cash, and £45,000 had been borrowed from the Norwich Union Assurance Company at 6 per cent., which rate had now been reduced to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The amount still to be raised was, therefore, £107,000.

After hearing Colonel Armstrong's statement, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried :

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1. Authorising the Committee to proceed with the building and proposed alterations, and to raise by debentures, mortgage, or otherwise a sum not exceeding £120,000 for that purpose.
2. Authorising the Trustees to approve of the raising of this sum.
3. Authorising the debenture holders to elect three Trustees to safeguard their interests.

The Committee thereupon took action and the sum of £61,700 was raised on 5 per cent. debentures of £100 each, for the extinction of which a sinking fund of £930 per annum was provided.

The property acquired in 1919 adjoined the old house only at the western end of the Smoking Room. Nos. 46 and 46A, Pall Mall had a depth of 136 feet and extended for some 30 feet beyond that room into Cleveland Yard. No. 47 had a depth of only 104 feet and was bounded on the north by the east side of Rose and Crown Yard. The frontage to Pall Mall was 48 feet 8 inches, and the whole area comprised 5,400 square feet. The houses were let to tenants as shops, offices and flats, and their previous history has no interest.

In 1924 the Club added to this property by the purchase of another small house with a vault below it, standing to the north of No. 47, on the east side of Rose and Crown Yard, and numbered No. 7 therein. This house was held on lease by Messrs. Spink & Sons, silversmiths, and was used by them as a warehouse, while the vault was held by another tenant. By a private arrangement with the Club the house was bought from the owner by Messrs. Spink in May and transferred to the Club Trustees

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in August. They made, however, the condition that the Club should allow them to retain on lease the ground floor. The vault was bought direct from the owner in April. The price paid for the house was £1,750 and for the vault £275, making in all £2,025. The area thus acquired was some 400 square feet. The whole area of the new property was, therefore, about 5,800 square feet, which, added to that of the old building, 13,300 square feet, made a total of some 19,100 square feet. It had the disadvantage that on the Pall Mall front the new was divided from the old by a block of six houses, but on the other hand access was provided to the Ladies' Room and bedrooms by a separate entrance in Pall Mall, while the extension to the north made it possible to put in another entrance for tradesmen and servants, and a back staircase to the rooms above.

As the leases expired the tenants in Pall Mall vacated their premises and in 1922 No. 47 was empty. Advantage was taken of this to provide nine additional bedrooms for Members on the first, second and third floors, which with those in the old house made twenty-seven in all. By 1925 all the houses were vacated and building operations could be begun.

Tenders were invited from ten or twelve of the leading firms and that of Messrs. Higgs & Hill was accepted at £82,838. This was to include the demolition of the old Smoking Room and the building of the new, as well as the building of a large portion of the Kitchen, situated in the old part of the Club. The demolition was begun in November 1924, and the building started in January 1925. The old Club-house was handed over to



the contractors on August 17, 1925. Completion of the alterations was promised for January 1926, and of the new building for May 1926, but owing to the General Strike and other causes considerable delay occurred and the Club did not reopen until July 19. This, however, did not include the Smoking Room, which was not completed until February 1927, and the bedrooms and Ladies' Rooms, which were opened on March 14, 1927. The shop was let at a rental of £2,000 in September, but the suites and bed-sitting rooms were not fully let until towards the end of the year. Apart from the reconstruction of the kitchen floor and the renewals and repairs already mentioned, the following alterations were carried out in the house. In the lower mezzanine floor improved arrangements were made in the lavatory and a barber's shop installed. On the ground floor a large cloakroom and lavatory was built on the site of the eastern end of the old Smoking Room. The Members' Drawing Room and Library were thrown into one, the central window in the party wall being replaced by an arch, and the two communicating doors removed. The door which led directly into the Library was also blocked up, and now only opens into a cupboard. On the upper floor a small portion of the Card Room was cut off and a passage made so that Members might have direct access to the lift without having to pass through that room. Billiard Room No. 2 was again divided into two rooms, and as the third table was now never used it was removed and that room connected with the bedrooms beyond. These and the attic storey above were then converted into bedrooms for the staff. Finally the wall of the boys' bedroom between the Service Room and



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Billiard Room No. 2 was taken down, and the space converted into a Lounge.

In April 1928 a statement of the cost of the whole work was circulated among the Members. The total was £180,804, but the amount of the various contracts are given separately:

	£	s.	d.
A. Reconditioning old Building . . . . .	45,302	11	5
B. New Building on sites of 46, 46A, and 47 Pall Mall . . . . .	92,630	13	1
C. Intermediate . . . . .	16,144	1	3
D. Engineering work in connexion with electric lighting, heating, water supply, etc. . . . .	15,801	14	6
E. Sundry Expenses . . . . .	10,924	19	9
	<hr/> £180,804 0 0 <hr/>		

Contract C was for altering and rebuilding that part of the old Club-house which lay west of the western wall of the Members' Coffee Room, and included the Service Room, Lavatory and Smoking Room. This had formed part of the original contract of £82,838, but it was found necessary to enter into a separate contract for this portion owing to the work on the Pall Mall houses having been commenced before the old Club-house was closed. Sundry Expenses (E) were incurred for Surveyors', Architect's, Solicitors' and House Agents' charges and fees. It should be noted also that under contracts A and B the sum of £13,322 19s. 10d. is debited to the purchase, renewal, and repair of furniture, carpets, and other contents of the Club, so that the actual cost of the building operations was £167,471 1s.

The total was greatly in excess of the original estimate. This was due partly to the increased

## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

cost of building when the contracts were made, and partly to the fact that the amount required for contingencies had been underestimated by some £25,000. The money was found in the following way. The debenture issue of £61,700, which had been reduced by repayment to £59,500, was used first. In 1927 a further sum of £58,000 was borrowed from the Norwich Union Assurance Co. on a second mortgage of the old house, and a first mortgage of the new building. This made a total of £117,500 of borrowed money. Next, investments amounting to £35,000 were realised, and the balance of £28,304 was paid partly out of income, and partly by an overdraft at the Bank. At the end of 1928 this overdraft stood at £8,486.

As far as the ordinary expenditure was concerned the Club had managed to pay its way. It had been closed for four and a half months in 1925 and for six and a half months in 1926, and during that time could make no profit from the Coffee Room, bedrooms and the other usual sources. On the other hand, over £3,000 was saved in rates and taxes. It was only partially reopened in July 1926, for the bedrooms and Ladies' Room were not available until March 1927. In spite of this the profits shown in the three years amounted to £11,207 4s.

Another highly important matter was brought forward by the Chairman, Brigadier-General Wolley-Dod, at the General Meeting of 1926. This was the difficulty of keeping the establishment up to its full strength. The entrance fees in 1925 had realised only £1,640 11s. and it had been necessary to transfer £1,559 9s. from the Equalisation Fund

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to bring it up to the normal average of £3,200. In that year only 18 new Members were elected, though 29 old Members who had retired, rejoined. There were still 300 candidates on the waiting list, but under present conditions none of these desired election, and the membership was now 165 below the establishment. In 1926 the entrance fees again fell short by £1,145 11s. At the General Meeting of 1927 an alteration in the constitution of the Club was made by including among the officers eligible for election "permanent officers of the General Duties Branch of the Royal Air Force", but it was evident that the main difficulty lay in the entrance fee of £40. Junior officers on the waiting list could not afford it, even though they might spread the payment over four years. Other Service Clubs had taken drastic steps and it was time that the Rag did the same. The Committee therefore brought forward a new scheme at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on September 14. This provided :

1. That the establishment be 2,400 Members, *exclusive* of those on the Foreign List and Special Foreign List.<sup>1</sup>
2. That on and after October 1, 1927, and until 600 Home Members shall have been elected, the entrance fee for all Members elected, including those who on election come on the Foreign or Special Foreign Lists, be reduced to £15 15s., payable in one sum on election.

<sup>1</sup> The Foreign List consisted of Members on Foreign Service, the Special Foreign List, Members who lived abroad for their own pleasure or profit.

3. That the Rules requiring Candidates to have one year's service on full pay before election be suspended.

The Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Simeon Stuart, explained that the present membership was 2,253, viz. Home Members, 1,723 ; Foreign Members, 400 ; and Special Foreign Members, supernumerary to the establishment, 130. There would therefore be 677 vacancies under the new scheme. After some discussion the Resolutions were unanimously passed.

As a result of these proposals, by June 1930 593 Home Members had been elected, and it was decided to continue the same entrance fee beyond the number of 600, but to give the option of payment in two instalments of eight guineas each. Owing to deaths and resignations the total membership was 2,830, but as this included 789 on the Foreign List, it was still 359 below the establishment. The financial position, however, was much improved. In 1928 the Equalisation Fund was renamed the Reserve Fund, and by transferring to it half the entrance fees, it had on December 31, 1929, reached a total of £14,488 19s. 8d. The ordinary working of the Club had shown a good profit in each year, and though it had not been found possible to pay off the Bank overdraft completely, it had been considerably reduced.

The new premises had proved a success from the time they were opened. Some of the older Members may have regretted the old Smoking Room, hallowed as it was by memories of friends long passed away, but sentiment had to give way and the new room with its larger floor space and many windows has

advantages which even the most ardent lover of the past cannot deny. The old room (81 feet  $\times$  33 feet) was nominally larger than the main part of the new (80 feet  $\times$  30 feet), but was so broken up by wall projections and columns that the ground area was really not much reduced, while the northern extension (44 feet  $\times$  18 feet) not only largely increased it, but also provides a peaceful retreat where Members may write their letters undisturbed by the noise in the big room. The Committee were well advised when they bought the house in Rose and Crown Yard, which not only gave them the additional space for a large writing-table, but also provided a large window opening on to the yard.<sup>1</sup> Here on the north wall the Chinese tapestry has been hung, while on the south side is a fine oil painting of the battle of Camperdown (October 11, 1797) by William John Huggins (1781-1845), Marine Painter to King William IV, which was presented by Captain J. S. Manning in 1851.

It shows an incident in the action when Jack Crawford, a native of Sunderland and seaman in H.M.S. *Venerable*, nailed the flag of Admiral Duncan to the shattered remains of the main-top-gallant mast which with the flag had been shot away."<sup>2</sup>

It is stated that the Admiral gave special instructions that in any picture of the battle which might be painted this incident was to be included. Framed beside the painting is a printed copy of Duncan's first despatch "to Evan Nepean, Esq.," the Secretary to the Admiralty. It is dated "Venerable at Sea

<sup>1</sup> The floor space of the old room is given by the Architect as 2,673 square feet, while that of the new is 3,192 square feet.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted from a printed statement giving some account of Crawford which hangs in a frame beside the picture.

13th of October off the coast of Holland", and signed "Adam Duncan". Below the signature is a list of killed and wounded in ten of the ships engaged.

Another small oil painting in this room has a story of some interest. It represents a woman's head and is said to have been bought at a small shop in Portsea by Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming for some £7 or £8. He had it for some little time in his own house, but it met with no favour in the eyes of Lady Cumming, and he thereupon presented it in 1890 to the Club. The Committee had it valued for insurance and the expert engaged attributed it to J. B. Greuze and placed the value at £4,000. When Sir Arthur so informed his wife, she found that her objection to the picture had suddenly vanished, and urged him to endeavour to get it back. But it was then too late; the Club kept it and gave it a place of honour in the old Smoking Room. To the staff it was always known as "the Woman", and the announcement by a waiter "I have put your coffee under the Woman, sir," was always a gratifying one to the younger Members, for whom the presiding influence of the lady with the half-closed eyes and flowing hair seemed to give it an especial flavour. Its value in money and the attribution to Greuze may be disputed, but in the eyes of the Members its sentimental value has been maintained, and it is still one of the most treasured possessions of the Club. It has been three times engraved, by Scott Bridgwater, H. Cormack, and (in colour) by Hamilton Crawford. A few of the last named still remain on sale to Members.

For those who wish to read or write in quiet





HEAD OF A WOMAN, ATTRIBUTED TO J. B. GREUZE



surroundings the Library is a favourite resort. Its shelves contain some 20,000 volumes valued in 1920 at over £5,000. Naval and Military Histories naturally take the chief place, but among other works of value may be noted a large collection of the Publications of the Hakluyt Society, Gould's *Birds of Great Britain, Asia, and Australia*, and Burton's *Arabian Nights* in the original edition of 1885. Another book of great interest is the copy of Cæsar's Commentaries used by Nelson when at school, and bearing his signature "Horatio Nelson" in a large boyish hand, with the date "March 4th 1771". He was then in his fourteenth year. Its subsequent history is written in the flyleaf. It was presented to the Club in 1913 by Colonel W. Owen, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Club also possesses a collection of Army Lists dating back to 1755, and Navy Lists to 1805, and some earlier ones which include an Army and Navy List of 1747, a List of the Officers serving in North America in 1778, and a Manuscript Navy List of 1798.

Returning to the new building, the suites and bed-sitting rooms were soon occupied by old Members who wished to take up their permanent residence in the Club, while the Ladies' Rooms, generally considered the most attractive of all those provided in the Service Clubs, at once justified their existence by showing a profit in 1928 of at least £500. Taken as a whole the profit on the new premises in that year amounted to £8,670.

Another source of profit which has been already noted was from the sale of provisions. Until 1926 the servants' board only was included, but in 1927 kitchen wages were added and a small profit was still shown. From 1928 until 1932, however, the

excess of receipts over expenditure has averaged over £1,100 annually. At the same time a high standard of quality is maintained, while the prices compare favourably with other Clubs of the same standing. This satisfactory result may be attributed to a change of management which took place in 1927. Some ten days before the General Meeting the Secretary, Major Cunningham, resigned, and it being impossible at such short notice to put forward the name of a candidate for the post for confirmation by the Members, the Chairman, Commander Courage, proposed Miss Vennard as Assistant Secretary. Though appointed in 1919 as Treasurer and Librarian, she had actually carried out the duties of Assistant Secretary as well, and he described her as an invaluable asset to the Club. The Resolution was carried with one dissentient. Many applications for the vacant office were received, but after careful consideration the Committee found none who were so well fitted for it as Miss Vennard herself, and, though she did not apply for it, they decided to ask her to allow herself to be nominated for the post. She, therefore, carried out the duties during the whole year, and at the General Meeting in 1928, the Chairman, Sir Simeon Stuart, proposed that she be confirmed in the appointment. In addition to the reasons given above, he pointed to her experience and long service in the Club extending over a period of eleven years. The Committee, he said, did not consider it fair, even if practicable, to retain her services in a subordinate capacity, and he had no hesitation in attributing to her ability and untiring zeal that the difficult period, when the new premises and ladies' rooms were being placed in running order, had been successfully negotiated.

As evidence of this he drew the attention of the Members to the accounts for the past year, which showed a surplus on ordinary expenditure of over £3,000. The proposal was enthusiastically received and carried by acclamation.

Apart from the ordinary happenings of Club life there are few events of interest to record in these post-War years. By the death in February 1926 of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Dally Jones, C.M.G., late Wiltshire Regiment, the Club lost a very popular Member and one who had been untiring in his devotion to its interests. Elected in 1884, he joined the Committee in 1903 and served on it for four periods of three years each, being Chairman in 1905-6 and 1920-1. In the Great War he served on the Imperial Defence Committee as Senior Assistant Secretary (G.S.O.I.) and was awarded the C.M.G. in 1917. In his will he left to the Club a handsome silver gilt tankard, and later his widow presented two old glass goblets which had formerly been in its possession.

In 1926 also there died after fifty years' service an important Member of the staff, Randall the Hall Porter, who had succeeded Pyne in 1905. Like his predecessor he kept severe discipline in the outer Hall, and a sleepy page boy on the bench outside his box might find himself sometimes called to attention by the weight of his hand. In his duties he was a most faithful and devoted servant, and even in his last illness his thoughts were on the work which he was convinced was not properly carried out in his absence. A story is told of him that on one occasion a Member on his return from a visit to Venice showed him a photograph of the palace on the Grand Canal from which the Club

## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1837-1933

was modelled. He recognised it at once, but the water lapping on the steps puzzled him. "We never," he said, "have had a flood like that here!"

Another Member who had done much for the Club, Colonel Oliver C. Armstrong, D.S.O., late Indian Army, died in February 1932. He was elected in 1886,<sup>1</sup> and served on the Committee from 1919 to 1922 and 1923 to 1926, being Chairman in 1924-5. In 1919 he carried through the negotiations for the purchase of the houses in Pall Mall, and in 1923 was appointed Chairman of the Building Committee, in which capacity he served until he resigned in 1926, when, at the General Meeting, the Chairman, Brigadier-General Wolley-Dod, paid a generous tribute to him for the services he had rendered.

With the erection of the new building, a great deal more wall space was available, and in 1927 a Picture Fund was formed. To start it the Derby Sweep tickets were sold at a guinea instead of a pound, the shilling going to the Fund. The Chairman, Commander Courage, also appealed to Members for gifts, pictures, heads, or other objects of interest to adorn the walls or fill the recesses in the wall of the Smoking Room. To this appeal the Members generously responded, and in 1929 an anonymous gift of £500 was made, which was expended on the purchase of two pictures, "The Attack on the Gate House of the Chateau of Hougoumont at Waterloo," by Ernest Crofts, R.A., and "Crippled but Unconquered, H.M.S. 'Belleisle' at Trafalgar," by W. L. Wyllie, R.A. These now hang in the passage outside the Smoking Room. Among the curios in the above-mentioned wall

<sup>1</sup> Then Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps.



recesses are two pewter pots. These were found embedded in a wall of the old Card Room which was demolished in 1925, and had presumably been placed there by the workmen when the house was built. The quart pot is inscribed on the front in a shield "C. J. Clay, Bell Tavern Pall Mall"; on the pint pot is the inscription in a similar shield "A. Carveth, Palace Street 44 Pall Mall". The Bell Tavern was kept by Joseph Tapson at 21 Pall Mall, while George Bennett held a lease of the Star and Garter at No. 44. The Excise stamp on both is W.R.IV, but the figures 1826 would appear to show that they were made in that year. The makers' name is Gerardin and Watson. Both pots when found had been hammered flat, but have now been restored to their original shape. The names on each would appear to have been those of the owners who kept them at their respective public houses, but it does not appear whether these owners placed them in the wall as a record of their work for a future generation to discover, or whether some of their colleagues hid them there out of malice prepense.

In the management of most Clubs where servants are not allowed to receive tips a difficulty is experienced at the commencement of the London Season, when they are tempted to leave and take service in hotels and restaurants where they may thereby supplement their wages. In 1928, on a suggestion which practically emanated from the staff themselves, the Staff Benefit and Holiday Fund was founded (1) to assist its members to save a portion of their wages against such time as they may leave the Club, and (2) to provide a sum of money for use at their annual holiday. To this Fund the

members of the staff are required to contribute, after three months' probationary service, a portion of their wages which must not be less than 6*d.* per week. At the end of each quarter the Club contributes to each subscriber's account an amount equal to 3*d.* for every 1*s.* subscribed during the quarter with a maximum of 10*s.*, and also pays interest quarterly at 5 per cent. per annum on the total of subscriptions and Club contributions. On leaving the service of the Club each subscriber receives the full amount, with the interest accrued, standing to his (or her) credit, and is also entitled to withdraw a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the total amount before going on holiday. Donations by Members of the Club are invited, and from this and other sources the Fund now has an invested capital of some £600. The Fund is administered by a Committee comprising the Chairman of the General Committee, the Secretary and two Members of the Club, and two Members of the staff.

Another matter which has an important bearing on the well-being of a Club is the provision of opportunities for outdoor games for the staff. Considerable difficulty was experienced in providing a recreation ground for their use, and in 1929 an amalgamation was formed with the Naval and Military, United Service, Cavalry, Guards, and Royal Air Force Clubs, under the name of the Service Clubs' Staff Sports Society, and a site of approximately nine acres was acquired near Barnes Bridge. At the end of three years, however, the Club felt dissatisfied with the manner in which the Society was managed, and the staff also felt that they would have greater facilities for games by reverting to the old method of having their own

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ground. It accordingly withdrew at the end of 1932, and the staff now make their own arrangements, the funds being provided by a grant from the Club of £100 per annum. For indoor recreation the third Members' billiard table was installed below stairs in 1926 and an annual handicap competition is held on it. The Club representatives have also competed successfully in competition with the other Service Clubs.

Among the Members the taste in games has greatly changed in the last thirty years. The present generation does not care for billiards, and though pool, on a more modest scale than of old, was played for some years after the War, it has now lapsed through the death of many of the old Members and the failure of others to take their place. In the winter a few Members play snooker or billiards, and the annual handicap attracts about a dozen competitors, but the receipts from the tables has averaged only a little over £100 in the last twelve years.

The Card Room, however, continues to be frequented by the older Members. Bridge first appears in the Rules in 1905, the points being fixed at 10s. a hundred, and whist at 2s. 6d. In 1914 the points were reduced to 5s. and Auction Bridge first appears at 2s. 6d. Contract Bridge is first mentioned in 1929 at 1s. a hundred, but it is only recently that it has supplanted Auction. In 1918 cards and billiards were first allowed on Sundays "for the period of the War", but in 1920 the rule that no cards or billiards be allowed on Sunday was permanently deleted.

Though the younger Members no longer frequent the upper floor, once the most popular part of the

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Club, they now find a vent for their activities in the Squash Racquet Court. A team competes in the Second Division for the Bath Club Cup, though so far without success, and competitions are held among the Members annually. In 1929 the Club presented the Army and Navy Club Inter-Services Squash Racquets Challenge Cup, which is competed for by teams of the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force, and the court is also used in the competition for the Army Championship.

The Rag Golfing Society was founded in 1930, but representatives of the Club had entered for the Inter-Service Clubs Golf Cup when it was first started in 1907. This lapsed during the War, but since its revival in 1921 they have won it six times.<sup>1</sup> In the competition for the Bath Club Cup, the Club first entered a team in 1928, since which time it has won it once and been runners up three times. By the courtesy of the R.A.C. all Members have the privilege of playing golf, lawn tennis, etc., at their Country Club, Woodcote Park, Epsom, on any day except Sundays, Public Holidays, and Competition Days. Arrangements have also been made by which Members may make use of the swimming bath at the Junior Carlton.

No banquets or other entertainments have been given since the War, but in 1927 it was decided to allow Regimental Dinners in the Club, and these have proved a great success. Six were held in the first year and the number in this year (1933) has been increased to seventeen. The Committee Room, which was in 1930 renamed the Wellington Room, is used as a Reception Room, while the

<sup>1</sup> It is held by the Club this year (1933) and stands in the Nelson Room.

dinner is served in the Connaught Room, and the officers dining are made Honorary Members for the evening. Regiments are also now given facilities for holding afternoon receptions in the Ladies' Dining Room.

This institution continues to grow in favour, and it is often difficult to secure a table for lunch unless ordered in advance. A small fire caused some damage in the Drawing Room in 1930, but proved a blessing in disguise, as it provided an opportunity for repainting and redecorating the room at the expense of the Insurance Company. It is a question for the future whether in more prosperous times the frontage to Pall Mall, which is now let off as a shop, might not be added to the Ladies' Rooms, and a swimming bath installed in the basement. It might then be possible to reserve one room in which Members and their guests could dine in morning dress, a privilege which is now only allowed on Saturdays and Sundays.

In 1930 the agreement with the Naval and Military for the interchange of hospitality when the Clubs were closed was brought to an end. The first break in it occurred in 1912, when it was agreed by both to take in Members of the Senior during the rebuilding of their premises. During the eleven months when the Rag was closed in 1925 and 1926, arrangements were made with some eleven clubs to entertain the Members for such periods as they found convenient, and the Rag naturally had to make them Honorary Members in return, particularly the Union when they moved into their new house, and the Junior Carlton when they were rebuilding. But in 1929 many complaints were received by the Committee from Members who



lived near the Club, and by those whose work lay at the War Office and Admiralty, of the distance they had to go for their meals. The Committee were very loath to break an arrangement which had worked so well for forty years, and did not see how a Service Club could reciprocate with a Civilian Club only, but a solution of the problem was suggested by a letter from the Chairman of the Senior. That Club was in a similarly awkward position as they were reciprocating only with the Union and Athenæum, and the proposal was made that the Rag should now come into the scheme, one Service Club to be always open when the other closed, and the Union and Athenæum to come in in alternate years. To this the Committee agreed and the arrangement is still in force, though both the latter clubs are now available at the same time if they are open.

In the last three years, 1930-2, the accounts have shown an annual surplus on ordinary expenditure, and the charges on the debentures and the two mortgages have been reduced by the large sum of £30,073 18s., while investments have been increased by £10,008 2s., and the overdraft with the bank has been paid off. The difficulty in keeping up the establishment to its full strength, however, continued, and the total number of Home Members, which at the end of 1929 was 2,073, was reduced at the end of 1931 to 1,938. This situation was not peculiar to the Rag; it existed also in the other Service Clubs, and in two of them drastic steps had been taken to meet it. It is easy to explain how it arose. In the days before the War, though entrance fees were high, annual subscriptions did not exceed ten guineas, and officers



often belonged to more than one Service Club. Later, from motives of economy, they could generally afford to belong only to one. Also in addition to the Guards and the four old Clubs, three others had come into existence. The first of these was the Cavalry founded in July 1890 at No. 127 Piccadilly for Officers of the Cavalry, Yeomanry, and Horse Artillery.<sup>1</sup> It was at first a proprietary Club and in its early years met with considerable difficulties, but after being taken over by the Members these were overcome chiefly through the efforts of the Chairman, Lieut.-General W. T. Dickson, late 16th Lancers, an old Member of the Rag,<sup>2</sup> and by 1900 it was firmly established. In its early days the Rag was the most popular Club for the Cavalry. In 1859 it had 600 members of that arm, and though later a good many joined the Naval and Military it still had over 500 in 1890. As young officers joined the Cavalry Club in increasing numbers, so the membership in the Rag decreased, until in 1932 it was reduced to 114, of whom only seven were serving soldiers. In 1899 the Junior Naval and Military Club was founded, in 1911 the Junior Army and Navy, and in 1917 the Royal Air Force. We have, therefore, nine Service Clubs, of which three have practically a monopoly in their own branches, while the other six are competing for candidates the supply of which has been greatly diminished through the reductions in the strength of both Army and Navy.

<sup>1</sup> Membership has now been extended to all officers of the Royal Artillery, but only a few have presented themselves for election.

<sup>2</sup> Elected in 1848. Colonel 7th Hussars, 1884. Colonel 16th Lancers, 1896. Died 1909.

In January 1932 an Extraordinary General Meeting was held at which the Chairman, Brigadier-General Prendergast, stated that while the present financial position was most satisfactory, it could only be maintained by a steady flow of candidates, and under existing conditions regarding entrance fee and subscription these were not forthcoming. Owing to the acute financial crisis with which the country was faced the large number of 155 Members had resigned during the past year and the candidates now waiting election could not afford to take it up. The Committee now put forward Resolutions of which the main principle was that while the entrance fee of £15 15s. was maintained, junior officers should pay no subscription for the first three years and thereafter a subscription commencing at £7 7s. and increasing annually to £14 14s. Other candidates should pay £9 9s. for the first three years. This was not approved by the Meeting, but three other Resolutions were carried : (1) that the entrance fee might be paid in three equal annual instalments, and that the subscription might be paid in four quarterly instalments of £3 16s. ; (2) that in the case of Members of over forty years' standing resident outside the London postal area, the subscription be reduced to £10 10s. ; (3) that Members who have resigned within the last ten years be eligible for readmission without the payment of a fine.

The main proposals having been rejected, the Committee contented themselves with proposing only one Resolution at the General Meeting in June, viz. that candidates elected after June 1, 1932, shall be elected to membership on payment of the entrance fee of £15 15s., and a reduced home

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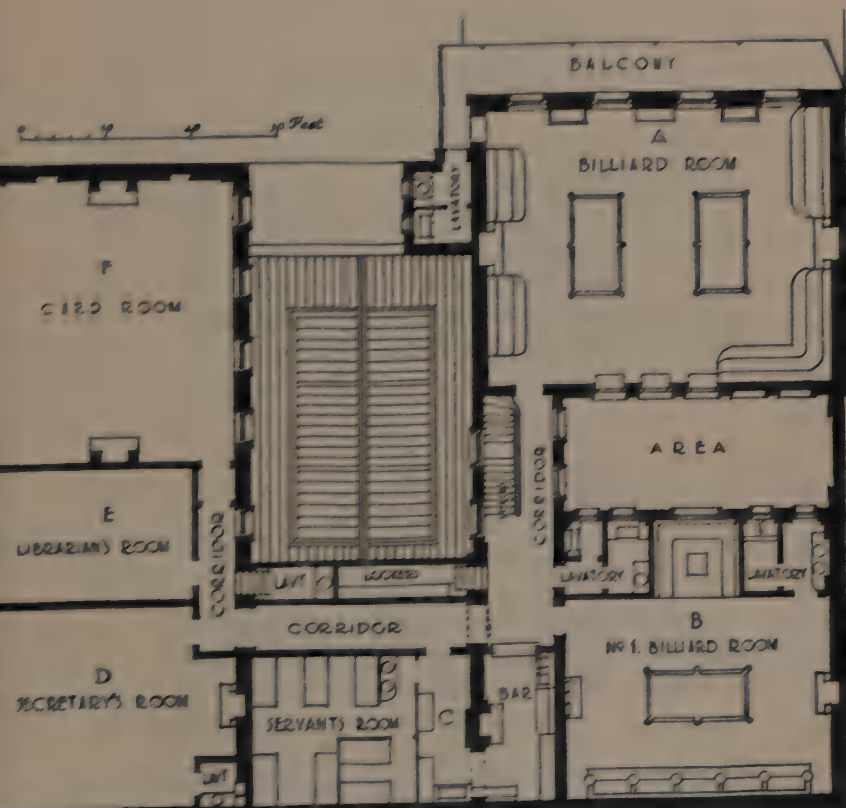
subscription for the first three years of £9 9s., and this was carried unanimously. The new Committee, however, further considered the matter, and at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on October 12, proposed the following Resolutions: (1) that the entrance fee be temporarily suspended; (2) that the subscription of all Members resident or serving within 50 miles of London be reduced as from January 1, 1933, to £7 7s.; (3) that the subscription for officers on the Foreign List be reduced to £2 10s. and on the Special Foreign List to £3 3s.; (4) that officers on Foreign Service, when elected, be liable on the foreign subscription; (5) that the above Resolutions, if carried, be made retrospective to the candidates elected on or after June 1, 1932. The Chairman, Colonel Sir Simeon Stuart, pointed out that, by the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, the entrance fee had been suspended in fact though not in name, and that as it was now proposed to rescind it, the present Resolution if carried would make no difference to the Club finances. He also stated that these Resolutions were submitted with a view to (1) gaining new Members; (2) retaining old Members; (3) regaining a proportion of those who had resigned. Brigadier-General Wolley-Dod in supporting the Resolutions referred to the fact that in the past four years the annual profit carried to the Balance Sheet had averaged £4,000, and that the Club could well afford the reduction in income caused by the reduced subscription for Country Members. The Resolutions were then carried unanimously.

At the General Meeting in 1933 it was announced that since October 1932, 392 new Members had been elected, and 104 old Members had rejoined,

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making 496 in all. During the year 1932 there had been 36 deaths, but the resignations had been only 60 as against 155 in 1931. The actual membership at this date was 2,338 Home Members and 814 Foreign Members. The establishment for Home Members was only 62 below its full strength. The action taken in October had, therefore, fully justified the Committee's anticipations.

With the proceedings of the General Meeting of 1933 the history of the Club is brought to a close. In the last few years it has passed through a critical period and has met its difficulties with success. But what of the future? It is universally agreed that, under present conditions of a reduced Army and Navy, there are now too many Service Clubs, and it may be anticipated that some may later have to close and their Members be distributed among the others. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest. New Members will join those Clubs which can supply the requirements of the younger generation. To quote the words of a distinguished officer who has had a large experience in these matters, the young men of the present day have no use for a social club; they want a squash racquet court, a swimming bath, and a cocktail bar. The Club, with its freehold house, its sound finances, and its excellent management, is in an exceptional position. Though it has not now got all the above, it may be able to supply them. It looks to the future with confidence and has made up its mind that whatever may happen in other clubs, one survivor at any rate will be the "Old Rag".



PLAN OF THE BILLIARD-ROOM FLOOR IN 1879

## APPENDIX A

### PATRONS

- 1837-1852. Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, K.G.,  
G.C.B., G.C.H., etc. etc.  
1837-1854. General Viscount Beresford, K.G., G.C.B.,  
G.C.H., etc. etc.  
1902-1910. His Majesty King Edward VII.  
1910- His Majesty King George V.

## APPENDIX B

### PRESIDENTS

- 1837-1838. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.  
1838-1845. Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B.  
1845-1850. Field-Marshal His Royal Highness Adolphus  
Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K.G.,  
G.C.B., etc., etc., etc., etc.  
1850-1904. Field-Marshal His Royal Highness George  
Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., K.T., etc.,  
etc., etc., etc., Commander-in-Chief.  
1904- Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke  
of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.P.,  
K.T., etc., etc., etc., etc.



## APPENDIX C

### TRUSTEES

1837. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.  
Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B.  
Lieut.-Colonel Henry Charles Russell, R.A.
1838. Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B.  
Lieut.-Colonel Henry Charles Russell, R.A.  
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William O'Callaghan, G.C.B.

*(No further record until 1845.)*

- 1845-1846. Lieut.-General Sir James Watson, K.C.B.  
Colonel Thomas John Forbes, R.A.  
Commander William John Innes, R.N.
- 1847-1862. Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Watson, K.C.B.  
Major-General Thomas John Forbes, R.A.  
Commander Thomas Porter, R.N.
- 1863-1864. General Thomas John Forbes, R.A.  
Captain Thomas Porter, R.N.  
Lord John Chichester, late Captain 87th Fusiliers.
- 1865-1869. General Thomas John Forbes, R.A.  
Lord John Chichester, late Captain 87th Fusiliers.  
Colonel Henry Daniell, late Coldstream Guards.
- 1870-1872. Captain W. Carleton, R.N.  
Lord John Chichester, late Captain 87th Fusiliers.  
Colonel Henry Daniell, late Coldstream Guards.

## APPENDIX C

- 1873-1875. Colonel Lord Alexander G. Russell, H.P., late Rifle Brigade.  
Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. D. Keane, C.B.  
Brigadier-General Arthur J. Herbert, C.B., late 23rd Regiment.
1876. Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. D. Keane, C.B.  
Major-General Arthur J. Herbert, C.B.
- 1877-1879. Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. D. Keane, C.B. (R.).  
Lieut.-General Arthur J. Herbert, C.B.  
Major-General the Marquess Conyngham, late Life Guards.
- 1880-1882. Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. D. Keane, C.B. (R.).  
Lieut.-General Arthur J. Herbert, C.B.  
Major the Hon. A. G. F. Jocelyn, late 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers).
- 1883-1886. Lieut.-General Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.B.  
Major the Hon. A. G. F. Jocelyn, late 6th Dragoon Guards.  
Rear-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- 1887-1893. General Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.B.  
Vice-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
Lieut.-General William Wilby, C.B., Colonel the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment.
1894. General Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.B.  
Vice-Admiral Sir Francis W. Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
General Sir Edward Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel Middlesex Regiment.
- 1895-1896. General Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.B.  
General Sir Edward Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel Middlesex Regiment.  
Vice-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B.
- 1897-1899. General Sir Edward Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel The Lancashire Fusiliers.  
Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B.

## T R U S T E E S

- 1897-1899. Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Colonel  
Royal Horse Guards.
- 1900-1902. General Sir Edward Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel  
The Lancashire Fusiliers.  
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., Colonel Royal Horse Guards.  
Rear-Admiral Charles D. Lucas, V.C.
- 1903-1909. General Sir Edward A. Holdich, K.C.B.,  
Colonel The Lancashire Fusiliers.  
Rear-Admiral Charles D. Lucas, V.C.  
The Duke of Somerset, late Lieutenant 60th  
Rifles (Hon. Colonel 1st V.B. Wiltshire  
Regt.).
- 1910-1914. Rear-Admiral Charles D. Lucas, V.C.  
The Duke of Somerset, late Lieutenant 60th  
Rifles (Hon. Colonel 4th Batt. Wiltshire  
Regt.).  
Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st Life Guards,  
Colonel Commandant K.R.Rif.C.
- 1915-1920. The Duke of Somerset, late Lieutenant 60th  
Rifles, (Hon. Colonel 4th Batt. Wiltshire  
Regt.).  
Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st Life Guards,  
Colonel Commandant K.R.Rif.C.  
Lieut.-Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell, M.P.,  
R.N., Emergency List.
- 1921-1923. The Duke of Somerset, late Lieutenant 60th  
Rifles (Hon. Colonel 4th Batt. Wiltshire  
Regt.).  
Lieut.-Commander B. M. Eyres Monsell, M.P.,  
R.N., Emergency List.  
Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, Bt., K.C.B.,  
D.S.O.
- 1924-1932. Commander the Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres Monsell,  
P.C., M.P., R.N., Emergency List.

APPENDIX C

- 1924-1932. Air-Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt.,  
G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.A.F. (Colonel  
Royal Scots Fusiliers).  
Lord Bellew, Major late 10th Hussars.
- 1933- Commander the Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton M. Eyres  
Monsell, G.B.E., P.C., M.P., R.N., Emer-  
gency List.  
Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard  
of Wolfeton, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.  
(Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers).  
Lord Bellew, Major late 10th Hussars.

## APPENDIX D

### CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEE

THE Chairman completed his year of office after the Annual General Meeting. Until 1856 this was held on March 7, or if that day fell on a Sunday, on the 8th. In 1857 the date was changed to the Monday in Derby week and has so continued to the present day.

- 1837/8.      Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B.,  
                Colonel 31st Regt.
- 1838/9.      Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B.
- 1839/40.     Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Robert William  
                O'Callaghan, G.C.B., Colonel 39th Regt.
- 1840/1.      Colonel Thomas Cunningham, R.E.
- 1841/2.      No record.
- 1842/3.      Major James E. Muttlebury, unattached.
- 1843/4.      Commander William John Innes, R.N.
- 1844/5.      No record.
- 1845/6.      T. Graham Balfour, M.D., Asst. Surgeon,  
                Grenadier Guards.
- 1846/7- }     Colonel Henry J. Daniell, Coldstream Guards.
- 1852/3 }     Lieut.-Colonel George T. Rowland, R.A.
- 1853/4.     Colonel Henry J. Daniell, Coldstream Guards.
- 1854/5.     Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Pipon, unattached (late  
                68th Regt.).
- 1855/6.     Colonel Henry J. Daniell, late Coldstream  
                Guards.
- 1856/7- }     Captain A. T. Hamilton, late 71st Highlanders.
- 1864/5 }
- 1865/6.

# APPENDIX D

1866/7- 1867/8 } 1868/9.	Henry E. Surtees, late Lieutenant 10th Hussars. Captain William B. Bastard, late 90th Light Infantry.
1869/70.	Colonel Henry J. Daniell, late Coldstream Guards.
1870/1 } 1871/2 } 1872/3 } 1873/4 } 1874/5 } 1875/6 } 1876/7.	Henry E. Surtees, late Lieutenant 10th Hussars. Captain Sir Alfred F. A. Slade, Bt., late 100th Regt. Captain the Hon. Randolph Henry Stewart, late 42nd Highlanders. Lieut.-Colonel William H. D. Fitzgerald, late H.P. (7th Fusiliers).
1877/8.	Major the Hon. Augustus G. F. Jocelyn, late 6th Dragoon Guards.
1878/9.	General Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel 57th Regt.
1879/80.	Commander W. St. John S. Hornby, R.N. (R.).
1880/1.	Lieut.-Colonel H. A. St. John Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade.
1881/2.	Colonel J. H. H. Gammell, late 54th Regt.
1882/3.	General Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., Colonel 1st Batt. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).
1883/4.	Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.
1884/5.	Lieut.-General William Wilby, C.B.
1885/6.	Captain A. Abercrombie Jopp, late R.E.
1886/7.	Lieut.-Colonel H. A. St. John Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade.
1887/8.	Commander W. St. John S. Hornby, R.N. (R.).
1888/9.	Deputy-Surgeon-General William Bisset-Snell, H.P.
1889/90.	Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.
1890/1.	Colonel C. F. Morton, late 14th Hussars.
1891/2.	Commander W. St. John S. Hornby, R.N. (R.).



# CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEE

- 1892/3. Lieut.-Colonel G. Henry Pocklington, late 18th Regt.
- 1893/4. Colonel Mathew H. Hale, late 1st Batt. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
- 1894/5. Lieut.-Colonel G. Henry Pocklington, late 18th Regt.
- 1895/6. Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.
- 1896/7. Lieut.-Colonel G. Henry Pocklington, late 18th Regt.
- 1897/8 } Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.
- 1898/9 }
- 1899/1900 } Colonel W. W. Murdoch, late R.A.
- 1900/1 }
- 1901/2. Major-General E. Renouard James, late R.E.
- 1902/3. Colonel C. H. Gardiner, late Derbyshire Regt.
- 1903/4. Major-General F. W. Benson, late 17th Lancers.
- 1904/5. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. St. John Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade.
- 1905/6. Lieut.-Colonel Walter Dally Jones, late Wiltshire Regt.
- 1906/7. Major Arthur G. F. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.
- 1907/8. A. P. Vaughan, late Lieutenant 60th Rifles.
- 1908/9. R. Lynn Smart, Lieutenant R.N. (R.).
- 1909/10. Lieut.-Colonel Walter Dally Jones, late Wiltshire Regt.
- 1910/11. Captain Philip E. Hardwick, 1st Royal Dragoons.
- 1911/12. Brigadier-General A. A. Saunders, late R.A.
- 1912/13. Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B. Forster, late Royal Warwickshire Regt.
- 1913/14. Vice-Admiral Frederick St. G. Rich (R.).
- 1914/15. R. Leigh Pemberton, late Lieutenant Grenadier Guards.
- 1915/16. Admiral Sir Reginald N. Custance, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (R.).
- 1916/17. Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B. Forster, late Royal Warwickshire Regt.

## APPENDIX D

1917/18.	Commander M. F. Stapylton, R.N.
1918/19.	Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Ingle, Middlesex Regt.
1919/20.	Captain M. F. Stapylton, O.B.E., R.N. (R.).
1920/1.	Lieut.-Colonel Walter Dally Jones, C.M.G., late Wiltshire Regt.
1921/2.	Brigadier-General O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.).
1922/3.	Surgeon-Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (R.).
1923/4.	Colonel John C. Hanna, D.S.O., late R.A.
1924/5.	Colonel Oliver C. Armstrong, D.S.O., late Indian Army.
1925/6.	Brigadier-General O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.).
1926/7.	Commander Archibald V. Courage, R.N. (R.).
1927/8.	Colonel Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bt., late 5th Dragoon Guards.
1928/9- 1930/1 }	Brigadier-General O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.).
1931/2.	Brigadier-General D. G. Prendergast, C.M.G., late South Lancashire Regt.
1932/3.	Colonel Sir Simeon Stuart, Bt., late 5th Dragoon Guards.
1933/4.	General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B., Colonel Somerset Light Infantry.

*Note.*—No Report of the Committee is forthcoming for the Meeting of 1909. This is always signed by the Chairman for the year. Lynn Smart signs the Rules and Regulations for 1909/10 as Chairman, but in some years these are signed by another Member of the Committee.

## APPENDIX E

### HONORARY MEMBERS

- 1850-1853. { Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Honorary Visitor).
- 1854-1873. { H.I.M. Napoleon III, K.G., Emperor of the French.
- 1855-1890. H.R.H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
- 1860-1901. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Field-Marshal, Colonel 10th Hussars and Colonel-in-Chief 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Captain-General and Colonel Hon. Artillery Company of London, Honorary Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1863-1900. H.R.H. The Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.B., A.D.C., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1867-1895. H.H. Ismail Pasha, G.C.B., Viceroy of Egypt.
- 1867-1900. H.H. The Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Major-General.
- 1868-1888. H.I.M. Frederick III, German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G.
- 1868-1890. General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- 1869-1912. H.M. Frederick VIII, King of Denmark, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief The Buffs (East Kent Regt.).
- 1870-1879. H.I.H. The Prince Imperial of France.

# APPENDIX E

- 1870-1904. H.R.H. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, G.C.B.
- 1870-1917. H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., General.
- 1870- H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., A.D.C., Field-Marshal.
- 1873-1894. H.I.M. Alexander III, K.G., Emperor of Russia.
- 1875-1884. H.R.H. The Duke of Albany, K.G., K.T.
- 1878-1889. H.I.H. Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria.
- 1880-1891. H.R.H. Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse.
- 1880-1914. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant R.A., Colonel Irish Guards.
- 1885-1892. H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G., K.P., A.D.C., Major 10th Hussars.
- 1885 1910. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York (King George V), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., A.D.C., Admiral, General, Colonel-in-Chief Royal Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, K.R.R.C., Cameron Highlanders, Royal Marines.
- 1885-1896. H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenburg, K.G.
- 1890-1914. H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, K.G.
- 1891-1914. H.I.M. William II, German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, Colonel-in-Chief 1st Royal Dragoons.
- 1891- H.M. Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, K.G.
- 1893-1918. H.I.M. Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, K.G., Field-Marshal, Honorary Admiral of the Fleet, Colonel-in-Chief 2nd Dragoons (R. Scots Greys).

# HONORARY MEMBERS

- 1896-1914. H.I.M. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria,  
King of Hungary, K.G., Field-Marshal,  
Colonel-in-Chief 1st King's Dragoon  
Guards.
- 1899-1916. Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum,  
K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant  
R.E., Colonel Irish Guards.
- 1901- H.R.H. Prince Arthur F.P.A. of Connaught,  
K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,  
C.B., A.D.C., Major-General.
- 1904- H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, K.G.,  
G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal.
- 1920- H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.,  
K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,  
G.B.E., M.C., A.D.C., Colonel.
- 1920- H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan.
- 1927- Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B.,  
C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel.
- 1928- H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., P.C., K.T.,  
G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
- 1928- H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C.,  
G.C.V.O., Captain 10th Hussars.
- 1928- H.R.H. Prince George, K.G., G.C.V.O.,  
Lieutenant R.N.
- 1928- H.M. Albert I, King of the Belgians, K.G.,  
G.C.B., Field-Marshal.
- 1928- The Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.V.O.
- 1928-1933. Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., D.C.L., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1928- Earl Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,  
Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1928- Earl Beatty, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.,  
D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1928- Sir Charles Edward Madden, Bt., O.M.,  
G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., L.L.D.,  
Admiral of the Fleet.

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- 1928- Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., C.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1928- Sir Henry Francis Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., L.L.D., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 1928-1929. Maréchal de France F. Foch, G.C.B., O.M.,  
D.C.L., Field-Marshal.
- 1928-1931. General The Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttel-  
ton, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
- 1928-1932. Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.C.L.
- 1928-1932. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., L.L.D.
- 1928-1933. Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Bt.,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- 1928- Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., D.C.L., L.L.D.
- 1928- Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bt.,  
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- 1928- Field-Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob, G.C.B.,  
G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- 1928- Le Comte de Jonghe d'Ardoye, G.C.V.O.,  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieut.-General.



## APPENDIX F

### SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Field-Marshal The Duke of WELLINGTON, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., etc. etc., Commander-in-Chief; (1769-1852). Patron. O.M.  
1837-1852

*See p. 60.*

General Viscount BERESFORD, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., etc. etc., Colonel 16th Regt.; (1768-1854). Patron. O.M.  
1837-1854

*See p. 60.*

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD BARNES, G.C.B., M.P., Colonel 31st Regt.; (1776-1838). Founder and First President. O.M.  
1837-1838

*See p. 10.*

Admiral Sir PHILIP CHARLES HENDERSON CALDERWOOD DURHAM, G.C.B.; (1763-1845). Second President. O.M.  
1837-1845

*See p. 21.*

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir ROBERT WILLIAM O'CALLAGHAN, G.C.B., Colonel 39th Regt.; (1777-1840). O.M.  
1837-1840

*See p. 15.*

Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, G.C.B., K.C.H., Lieut.-General, Colonel 51st Regt.; (1777-1849). Joined 2nd D.G's. 1793, Capt. 1794; served in the Netherlands 1794 and in the West Indies 1795; had a Staff Appointment at Royal Military College 1800-5; A.Q.M.G. in Ireland 1807; served all through the Peninsular War as Q.M.G. with the Portuguese Army O.M.  
1837-1849

## APPENDIX F

under Beresford; Major-Gen. in Portuguese Army and Col. in English Army 1813; D.Q.M.G. at the Horse Guards 1816; Major-Gen. 1819; Gov. of Antigua 1820, and of British Guiana 1824-9; Gov. of the Cape of Good Hope 1833, where he created the new colony of Natal and gave its chief town his name; Commander of the Forces in Canada 1847; died at Montreal 1849.

O.M.  
1837-1845 Sir THOMAS WILLSHIRE, Bt., K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant at Chatham; (1789-1862). Joined 38th Regt. in the West Indies in 1798 while still a child; returned to England 1800 and went to school; Capt. 1804; served at capture of Buenos Ayres 1807; in Portugal 1808; Walcheren 1809; Peninsula 1812-14, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Commandant of British Kaffraria 1819, defeated the Kaffirs and added their territory to the Colony; served in India 1822-1841; Major in the 46th, 1823; Lt.-Col. 2nd Queen's 1827; Brig.-Gen. 1837; in command Bombay Division 1839; served in Afghan campaign 1839, and captured Kelat 1840; C.B. 1838; K.C.B. 1839; created Baronet, 1840; Commandant at Chatham, 1841-6; Gen. and G.C.B. 1861.

O.M.  
1837-1876 Sir WILLIAM ROSE MANSFIELD, Baron SANDHURST, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., General, Colonel 38th Regt.; (1819-76). Joined 53rd Regt. 1835; served in first Sikh war 1847, in Punjab and Gujerat 1849 and on Peshawar frontier; in Crimea with British Ambassador; in Mutiny, relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore, 1847, K.C.B. Chief-of-Staff in India till 1860; in command Bombay Presidency, 1860-5; C.-in-C. India, 1865-70; raised to peerage 1871; G.C.S.I. 1866, G.C.B. 1870; P.C. Ireland 1870; died in London 1876.

O.M.  
1837-1883 Sir WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS OF KARS, Bt., G.C.B., General, R.A.; (1800-1883).

*See p. 66.*

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Sir ABRAHAM JOSIAS CLOËTE, C.B., K.H., Major-General; (1794-1886). Born at the Cape, joined 15th Hussars 1809; Capt. 21st Light Dragoons 1813; A.D.C. to Governor 1813-17; served in Pindari war 1817-9; D.A.Q.M.G. at Cape 1820-2; Town-Major Cape Town 1822-40; relieved Durban 1842; Q.M.G. Kaffir war, 1846; C.B. 1848; Chief-of-Staff Kaffir war 1851-3; knighted 1854; Major-Gen. 1855; Lt.-Gen. 1862; Gen. 1871; commanded in W. Indies 1855-61; Col. 19th Regt. 1861; K.C.B. 1862; retired 1877; died in London 1886. O.M.  
1837-1862

Sir DANIEL LYSONS, G.C.B. General, Colonel The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.); (1816-98). Joined 1st Royals 1834; on Staff in Canadian rebellion 1837; Capt. in 3rd W. India Regt. 1843; Capt. 23rd Regt. 1844; Brig.-Major Barbados 1845-7; served in Crimea, Bt.-Col. and C.B. 1855; A.A.G. Headquarters 1857; D.Q.M.G. Canada 1862-7; Major-Gen. 1868; Q.M.G. 1876; Lt.-Gen. and K.C.B. 1877; Gen. 1879; commanded Aldershot Division 1880-3; G.C.B. 1890; Constable of the Tower 1890; died 1898. O.M.  
1837-1898

Sir JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT INGLIS, K.C.B., Major-General, Colonel 32nd Lt. Inf.; (1814-62). Joined 32nd Regt. 1833; served in Canadian rebellion 1837; Punjab war 1848-9, Bt.-Lt.-Col., in Mutiny succeeded Lawrence in command at Lucknow 1857 until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, Major-Gen. and K.C.B. "for his enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry in the defence of the residency of Lucknow for 87 days against an overwhelming force of the enemy"; Col. 32nd and commanded in Ionian Islands 1860; died at Hamburg 1862. 1838-1862

Sir FREDERICK EDWARD CHAPMAN, K.C.B., Lieut.-General, late R.E.; (1815-93). Joined R.E. 1833; served in W. Indies, England, and Corfu till 1854; made survey for defences of Dardanelles 1854; directed operations during latter part of siege of 1841-1875

## APPENDIX F

Sebastopol, C.B. 1855; C.R.E. London 1856-7; C.R.E. Aldershot 1857-60; D.A.G., R.E. Horse Guards 1860-5; C.R.E. S.E. Division 1866; Major-Gen. and K.C.B. 1867; Gov. Bermuda 1867-70; Lt.-Gen. 1872; Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications 1870-5; Gen. and G.C.B. 1877; retired 1881; died 1893.

1841-1893 Sir ARTHUR CUMMING, K.C.B., Admiral (R.); (1817-93). Entered Royal Navy 1831; distinguished himself at the storming of Sidon in Syria 1840; also in the capture of the pirate slave *Vincedora* of Santos in 1843; Commander 1846; Capt. 1854; served during Crimean War in the Baltic and Black Sea; C.B. 1867; Rear-Admiral 1870; C.-in-C. E. Indies 1871-5; Vice-Admiral 1876; Admiral 1880; K.C.B. 1887; retired 1882; died in London 1893.

1841-1899 Sir DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B., F.R.S., Captain late R.E.; (1822-99). Joined R.E. 1840; served in Mediterranean 1842-6; Secy. to Railway Commission 1847, to Railway Dept. of Board of Trade 1854; served in Royal Commissions on Civil and Military matters; Asst. Permanent Under-Secy. for War 1862-9; Director of Public Works 1869-75; retired 1875; author of many works on Sanitary and Educational questions; F.R.S. 1859; member of many learned Societies; K.C.B. 1887; President British Association 1895; died in London 1899.

1844-1849 WILLIAM SIBORNE, Captain unattached; (1797-1849). Joined 9th Regt. 1813; served with Army of Occupation in France 1815-17; Lieut. 47th Regt. 1824; Asst.-Mil.-Secy. in Ireland 1826-43; Capt. unattached 1840; constructed model of Waterloo (now in R.U.S. Institution) 1830; author of the *History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815*, 1844; Secretary and Adj. R. Mil. Asylum Chelsea 1844-9; his *Waterloo Letters* (now in B.M.), published by his son, 1891; died at Chelsea 1849.

1845-1850 H.R.H. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B.,



FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF  
CAMBRIDGE, K.G., (THIRD) PRESIDENT 1845-1850

*From a portrait by E Gustave Girardot*





## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Field-Marshal, Colonel Coldstream Guards, etc. etc., Third President; (1774-1850). Adolphus Frederick, seventh son of King George III; K.G. 1786; Col. in Hanoverian Army 1793; served as Col. and Major-Gen. in campaign of 1794-5; Lt.-Gen. in Hanoverian Service 1798, and in British Army 1803; created Duke of Cambridge 1801; P.C. 1802; F.M. 1813; Viceroy of Hanover 1816-37; commanded Home District 1804; Col. Coldstream Guards 1805; Col.-in-Chief 60th Regt. 1827; President or Patron of many beneficent Corporations and supporter of literary and scientific Institutions and of the Fine Arts; died in London, 1850.

Sir ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 1846-1902  
Lieut.-General late R.E.; (1824-1902). Joined R.E. 1844; served in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and New Zealand 1846-53; Surveyor-Gen. Victoria and Member Legislative Council 1853-7; Capt. 1854; returned to England 1857; C.R.E. Colchester and Birmingham 1859-63; served on Gold Coast 1863; Director Engineering Works at Admiralty 1864-73; C.B. 1869; Lt.-Col. 1867; Col. 1872; K.C.M.G. 1873; Gov. Straits Settlements 1873-5; Member of Council and Head of P.W.D. India 1875-80; Commandant School of Mil. Engineering, Chatham 1881; Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications 1882; G.C.M.G. 1885; Hon. Lt.-Gen. 1886; Agent-Gen. for Victoria 1891-4; Col.-Commandant R.E. 1902. Director of many Companies; died in London 1902.

Sir ROBERT MICHAEL LAFFAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-General late R.E.; (1821-82). 1849-1882  
Joined R.E. 1837; served in S. Africa and Mauritius 1839-47; organised relief of Durban under Sir Josias Cloëte 1842; Capt. 1846; C.R.E. Belfast 1847; Inspector of Railways 1847-52; M.P. 1852-7; C.R.E. London 1854; Dep.-Inspector of Fortifications 1858-60; Bt.-Major 1858; Lt.-Col. 1859; C.R.E. Malta 1860-5; Bt.-Col. 1864; served on Commission to Ceylon 1865; C.R.E.

## APPENDIX F

Aldershot 1866 ; Col. 1870 ; C.R.E. Gibraltar 1872-7 ; Brig.-Gen. and Gov. and C.-in-C. Bermuda 1877 ; Major-Gen. and K.C.M.G. 1877 ; Lt.-Gen. 1881 ; died in Bermuda 1882.

1850-1897 Sir WILBRAHAM OATES LENNOX, V.C., K.C.B., General late R.E. ; (1830-97). Joined R.E. 1848 ; served in Ceylon 1850-4 ; in Crimea served in left attack on Sebastopol and at Inkerman ; on November 20, 1855, won the V.C. " for cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's rifle pits, and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from Gen. Canrobert " (*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857) ; in Mutiny (1857-9) served at 2nd relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore as C.R.E. ; Asst.-C.R.E. at final siege of Lucknow ; took conspicuous part in subsequent campaigns, Bt.-Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col. ; D.A.Q.M.G. Aldershot 1862-5 ; C.B. 1867 ; Instructor at Chatham 1866-71 ; attached to German armies 1870-1 ; Military Attaché Constantinople 1876-8 ; with Turkish Army in Russo-Turkish War ; C.R.E. Ireland 1878-81 ; Major-Gen. 1881. Commanded at Alexandria in Nile Campaign 1884-5 ; C.-in-C. Ceylon 1887-8 ; Lt.-Gen. 1888 ; K.C.B. 1891 ; retired 1895 ; died in London 1897.

1850-1901 Lord HOOD of AVALON, G.C.B., Admiral (R.) ; Sir Arthur William Acland Hood, 1st Baron ; (1824-1901). Entered Royal Navy 1836 ; served at reduction of Acre 1840 ; Lieut. 1846 ; served in Crimea off Sebastopol ; Commander 1854 ; served in Chinese War 1856-7 ; Capt. 1858 ; in command of *Excellent* and R.N. College, Portsmouth 1866 ; Dir. of Naval Ordnance 1869-74 ; C.B. 1871 ; Rear-Admiral 1876 ; Lord Commissioner of Admiralty 1877-9 ; in Command Channel Fleet 1879-82 ; Vice-Admiral 1880 ; First Sea Lord, Admiral, and K.C.B. 1885 ; retired, G.C.B. 1889 ; raised to peerage 1892 ; died at Glastonbury 1901.

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

H.R.H. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.T., K.P., 1850-1904  
 G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,  
 A.D.C., Field-Marshal, Hon. Colonel-in-Chief to the  
 Forces, Colonel Grenadier Guards and Colonel-in-  
 Chief 17th Lancers, R.A., R.E., and K.R.R.C., Hon.  
 Colonel Royal Malta Artillery, Fourth President;  
 (1819-1904). George William Frederick Charles,  
 2nd Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron  
 Culloden; G.C.H. 1825; K.G. 1835; Col. in Hano-  
 verian Army 1828; Bt.-Col. in British Army 1837;  
 Lt.-Col. 8th Light Dragoons 1842; Col. 17th Lancers  
 1842; Col. in command at Corfu 1843-5; Major-  
 Gen. and G.C.M.G., 1845; in command Dublin  
 District 1847-52; K.P. 1851; Inspector-Gen. of  
 Cavalry 1852-4; commanded a Division in Crimea  
 as Lt.-Gen. 1854; G.C.B. 1855; Gen.-Commanding-  
 in-Chief and P.C. 1856; Col. Grenadier Guards  
 1861; F.M. 1862; A.D.C. to the Queen 1882;  
 C.-in-C. by Patent 1887; resigned and made Personal  
 A.D.C. to the Queen and Col.-in-Chief of the Forces  
 1895; Col.-in-Chief K.R.R.C. 1869, 17th Lancers  
 1876, Middlesex Regt. 1898; died in London  
 1904.

Sir JOHN HAWLEY GLOVER, G.C.M.G., Captain R.N. 1852-1885  
 (R.); (1829-85). Entered Royal Navy 1841; Lieut.  
 1851; severely wounded at Donabew in Burma 1853;  
 served in Niger Expedition 1857; Commander 1862;  
 Administrator of Lagos 1863; Colonial Secy. 1864;  
 commanded force of Hausas in Ashanti war 1873-4;  
 G.C.M.G. Gov. of Newfoundland 1875-81 and  
 1883-4; of the Leeward Islands 1881-3; Capt.  
 on Retired List 1877; died in London 1885.

HENRY HAWLEY SMART, Captain late 17th Regt.; 1852-1893  
 (1833-93). Joined 1st Royals 1849; Capt. 1855;  
 served in Crimea and Mutiny; Capt. 17th Regt.  
 1858; served in Canada 1858-64; sold commission  
 1864; a popular novelist in his day; wrote forty  
 novels in the style of Lever and Whyte Melville, the

## APPENDIX F

best being his first, *Breezie Langton* (1869); died at Budleigh Salterton 1893.

1854-1875  
1881-1887

VALENTINE BAKER, late Colonel 10th Hussars; (1827-87). Joined the Ceylon Rifles 1848, and the 12th Lancers 1852; served in Kaffir war with distinction 1852-3, and Crimea; Major 10th Hussars 1859; Lt.-Col. 1860; earned great reputation as an authority on cavalry tactics; A.Q.M.G. Aldershot 1874; convicted of criminal assault and dismissed the army 1875; took service with the Turks in Russo-Turkish war 1877-8; commanded Division and fought brilliant action at Tashkessan; promoted Lt.-Gen.; commanded Egyptian Police 1882-7; on Intelligence Staff under Graham and guided advance of army to El Teb 1884; died at Tel-el-Kebir 1887; author of many books on military subjects. (See also p. 86.)

1854-1893

Sir CHRISTOPHER CHARLES TEESDALE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Major-Gen. R.A.; (1833-93). Joined R.A. 1851; A.D.C. to Fenwick Williams 1853; served brilliantly at Erzerum and in defence of Kars 1854-5; received V.C. for distinguished gallantry in defending the most advanced part of the works and repulsing the enemy's attack after they had gained an entrance into the position; Capt. and Bt.-Major 1858; Equerry to the Prince of Wales 1858-90; A.D.C. to Fenwick Williams 1859-64; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1868; Major 1872; Lt.-Col. 1875; Col. and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria 1877; Major-Gen. and K.C.M.G. 1877; retired 1892; died at South Bersted, Sussex 1893.

1855-1864

Sir ROBERT WILLIAM GARDINER, K.C.B., K.C.H., General R.A.; (1781-1864). Joined R.A. 1797; Capt. 1804; A.D.C. to Sir John Moore in Sicily 1806-7; served in Portugal with Wellesley 1807; Brigade-Major in retreat to Coruña 1808-9; in Walcheren Expedition 1809; returned to Peninsula and served through the war; Bt.-Major 1812;

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Bt.-Lt.-Col. and K.C.B. 1814; served in Waterloo campaign 1815; Bt.-Col. 1831; Major-Gen. 1841; Lt.-Gen. 1855; Gov. and C.-in-C. Gibraltar 1848-55; author of many pamphlets and reports on Military subjects; died at Claremont 1864.

Sir WILLIAM LINTON, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, H.P.; (1801-80). Educated Edinburgh University, L.R.C.S. 1826; joined A.M.S. 1826; M.D. Glasgow 1834; Staff-Surgeon, 1st class 1848; Dep.-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals in Crimea; served with the Army until Balaklava; in charge of Scutari Hospital 1854 to end of war; C.B. 1856; Inspector-Gen. of hospitals in India during Mutiny; Hon. Physician to the Queen 1859; K.C.B. 1865; retired 1863; died at Lockerbie 1880. 1855-1880

Sir GEORGE BYNG HARMAN, K.C.B., Lieut.-General; (1830-92). Joined 34th Regt. 1849; Capt. 1855; served in Crimea, severely wounded in assault on Redan 1855, Bt.-Major; served in Mutiny at Cawnpore and siege and capture of Lucknow; Major 1858; Asst.-Inspector of Volunteers 1860-5; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1865; Asst.-Mil.-Secy. and D.A.G. W. Indies 1866-72; Bt.-Col. 1872; A.A.G. Aldershot 1874; D.A.G. Ireland 1878; Major-Gen. 1881; in command at Alexandria in Egyptian Expedition 1882; D.A.G. 1883; Mil.-Secy. 1885; C.B. 1881; K.C.B. 1887; Lt.-Gen. 1890; died in London 1892. 1857-1892

Viscount WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal, Colonel Royal Horse Guards; (1833-1913). Garnet Joseph Wolseley. Joined 12th Regt. but transferred to 80th 1852; served in Burmese war, severely wounded; Lieut. 1853; joined 90th Regt., served in Crimea as Asst. Engineer; distinguished in attack on Quarries, twice wounded; Capt. 1855; Bt.-Major 1858; served in Mutiny at Lucknow; appointed Q.M.G. to Sir Hope Grant, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; served in China 1860, Major; A.Q.M.G. Canada 1861; Col. and D.Q.M.G. Canada 1865; 1858-1902



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commanded in Riel's Rebellion 1870, C.B. and K.C.M.G.; A.A.G. War Office 1871-3; assisted in Cardwell's reforms; in command 1st Ashanti War 1873-4, Major-Gen. G.C.M.G. and K.C.B.; Administrator and Gen. commanding in Natal 1875; Lt.-Gen. 1878; Zulu War 1879; Q.M.G. War Office 1879; A.G. 1882; in command Egyptian Expedition 1882, Gen., created Baron Wolseley of Cairo and Wolseley; Khartum Relief Expedition 1884-5; created Viscount Wolseley of Wolseley, K.P.; C.-in-C. Ireland 1890; C.-in-C. 1895; retired 1899; died at Mentone 1913; "not so much a great General as a great Army Reformer"; author of *The Soldier's Pocket Book*, *Narrative of the War in China*, and other works.

1859-1908 Sir DRURY CURZON DRURY LOWE, G.C.B., Lieut.-General, Colonel 17th Lancers; (1830-1908). Joined 17th Lancers 1854; Capt. 1856; served with distinction in Crimea and conclusion of Mutiny; Major 1862; Lt.-Col. 1866; Col. 1871; in Zulu War 1879-80, C.B.; Transvaal campaign, in command Cavalry Brigade 1881; Major-Gen. 1881; commanded Cavalry in Egyptian Expedition 1882, K.C.B.; commanded Cavalry Brigade Aldershot 1884; Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry, Aldershot 1885-90; Lt.-Gen. 1890; Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry 1890-1; Colonel 17th Lancers 1892; G.C.B. 1895; died at Bath 1908.

1860-1886 H.S.H. PRINCE VICTOR OF HOHENLOHE-LANGENBURG, Vice-Admiral (R.); (1833-91). Victor Ferdinand Franz Eugen Gustaf Adolf Constantin Friedrich of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Entered Royal Navy 1848; slightly wounded at Bomarsund 1854; later A.D.C. to Sir Harry Keppel in Crimea; served with distinction in China as Flag-Lt. 1856; retired on account of ill health 1866; K.C.B. and Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle 1866; assumed title of Count Gleichen; successful sculptor; resumed his old title 1885; G.C.B. and Admiral Retired List 1887; died at Ascot 1891.



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Sir GEORGE TRYON, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral ; (1832-1860-1893 93). Entered Royal Navy 1848 ; served in Crimea ; Lieut. 1855 ; appointed to Royal yacht 1858 ; Commander 1860 ; Capt. 1866 ; Dir. of Transport for Abyssinian expedition 1867 ; Private Secy. to 1st Lord of Admiralty 1871 ; commanded *Raleigh* during Prince of Wales's tour in India and in Mediterranean 1874-7 ; Secy. to Admiralty 1882-4 ; Rear-Admiral 1884 ; C.-in-C. Australian station 1884-7 ; K.C.B. 1887 ; Superintendent of Reserves 1888-91 ; Vice-Admiral 1889 ; in command Mediterranean 1891 ; went down with his ship *Victoria* after collision with *Camperdown* off Beyrout, June 22, 1893.

Sir ALGERNON MCLENNAN LYONS, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet (R.) ; (1833-1908). Entered Royal Navy 1847 ; served with distinction in Crimea ; Lieut. 1854 ; Commander 1858 ; on North American station during Civil War 1861-2 ; Capt. 1862 ; Rear-Admiral 1878 ; C.-in-C. Pacific 1881 ; Vice-Admiral 1884 ; C.-in-C. N. America 1884 ; Admiral 1888 ; C.-in-C. Plymouth 1893-6 ; Admiral of the Fleet 1897 ; retired 1903 ; K.C.B. 1889 ; G.C.B. 1897 ; 1st and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen 1895 ; died at Parkmill, Glam., 1908.

Sir WILLIAM PALLISER, C.B., M.P., Major, late 18th Hussars ; (1830-82). Joined Rifle Brigade 1855 ; exchanged to 18th Hussars 1858 ; Capt. 1859 ; Brigade-Major Dublin 1860-4 ; Major 1864 ; retired 1871 ; author of numerous inventions particularly in relation to projectiles, among the chief being his method of converting smooth bores into rifled guns (1862), and his patent for chilled cast-iron shot (1863) called Palliser shot ; C.B. 1868 ; knighted 1873 ; M.P. for Taunton 1880 ; died in London 1882.

Sir HENRY EVELYN WOOD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal, Colonel Royal Horse Guards ; (1838-1919). Entered Royal Navy 1852 ; served in Crimea 1854-5, wounded in assault on Redan ; transferred

## APPENDIX F

to Army and joined 13th Light Dragoons; transferred to 17th Lancers 1857; served in Mutiny in command of a native cavalry regt. in Central India and received V.C. for routing with ten men a party of 80 rebels at action of Sindhara (December 29, 1859); Capt. 1859; Bt.-Major 1862; transferred to 73rd Regt. 1862; Major 90th Light Inf. 1871; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1873; served as Special Service Officer in Ashanti War 1873-4, C.B. and Bt.-Col.; commanded a Column in Zulu War 1879, K.C.B.; served as second-in-command in Boer War 1881; in command Chatham, Major-Gen. and G.C.M.G. 1882; commanded 4th Brigade in Egyptian Expedition 1882; Sirdar in Egyptian Army 1882-4; Eastern Command 1886; Aldershot Command 1889; Lt.-Gen. and G.C.B. 1891; Q.M.G. 1893; A.G. 1897; in command Second Army Corps 1901; Gen. 1895; F.M. 1903; author of several books; died at Harlow, Essex, 1919.

1867-1877 Sir HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK (-ALLAN), Bt., V.C., C.B., M.P., Colonel H.P., late 18th Regt.; (1830-97). Joined 39th Regt. 1846; Lieut. 86th Regt. 1848; Lieut. and Adjt. 10th Regt. 1852; Capt. 18th Regt. 1857; acting D.A.Q.M.G. in Persian Expedition 1857; in Mutiny A.D.C. to his father Major-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock in relief of Cawnpore, where he won the V.C. for distinguished gallantry in advancing in front of the 64th Regt. on a gun which was captured in a charge; appointed D.A.A.G.; further distinguished at Lucknow, where he twice saved Outram's life, and was twice severely wounded; on his father's death (November 24, 1857) the Baronetcy and pension proposed to be conferred on him were bestowed on the son (January 1858); served with distinction on the Staff and in command of 1st Hodson's Horse during remainder of campaign; Bt.-Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859; D.A.A.G. Aldershot 1861; D.A.Q.M.G. in Maori War 1863-4;

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Major 1864; C.B. 1866; A.Q.M.G. Canada 1867; Bt.-Col. 1868; A.Q.M.G. Dublin 1869; M.P. for Sunderland 1874; Major-Gen. 1878; in command 2nd Inf. Brigade Aldershot 1881; assumed additional name of Allan 1880; Lt.-Gen. on retirement 1881; M.P. Durham, S.E. Division, 1885-92; K.C.B. 1887; killed by Khaibaris when visiting the troops on Afghan frontier 1897.

Sir THOMAS DURAND BAKER, K.C.B., Major-General, 1870-1893  
late 18th Regt.; (1837-93). Joined 18th Regt. 1854; served in Crimea 1854-6; in Central India during the Mutiny; P.S.C. 1862; D.A.A.G. in Maori War 1864-6, and A.A.G. 1866-7; Bt.-Major 1864; A.A. and Q.M.G. in Ashanti War 1873-4, Bt.-Lt.-Col. and C.B.; D.A.Q.M.G. at War Office 1874; A.A.G. 1875; A.D.C. to the Queen and Col. 1877; Mil. Secy. to Gov.-Gen. India 1878; in command 2nd Inf. Brigade in Afghan War 1879; took part in march to Kandahar; K.C.B. 1881; Brig.-Gen. in Boer War in Natal 1881, but saw no active service; D.Q.M.G. and D.A.G. Ireland 1882; A.G. in India 1884; served in Burmese War 1886-7; commanded a Division of Bengal army 1887-90; Q.M.G. Horse Guards 1890-2; Temp.-Lt.-Gen. 1891; died at Pau 1893.

Sir ANDREW NOBLE, Bt., K.C.B., Captain, late R.A.; 1871-1915  
(1831-1915). Joined R.A. 1849; served abroad till 1858; Secy. of Committees to investigate the new system of rifled ordnance 1858-60; retired as Capt. 1860; partner with W. G. Armstrong in Elswick Ordnance Co. (later Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.) 1860; Vice-Chairman 1882; Chairman 1900; C.B. 1881; K.C.B. 1893; Baronet 1902; died in Argyllshire 1915; his experiments led to the knowledge of ballistics as an exact science and brought about the introduction of large breech-loading rifled artillery and smokeless powder.

Sir GEORGE STUART WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., 1873-1912  
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-

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Marshal, Colonel Gordon Highlanders ; (1835-1912). Joined 27th Regt. 1853 ; served in Mutiny ; transferred to 92nd Gordon Highlanders ; Capt. 1863 ; Major 1873 ; in Afghan War 1879-80, won V.C. for extreme personal gallantry in outflanking the enemy in the advance from Charasia, C.B. and Bt.-Lt.-Col. ; Mil. Secy. to Viceroy 1880 ; A.Q.M.G. Egypt 1884-5 ; commanded Brigade in Burmese War 1885-7 ; K.C.B. 1886 ; Major-Gen. 1889 ; in command Quetta, Zhob valley expedition, and pacification of Baluchistan (1889-93), G.C.I.E. ; C.-in-C. India 1893-7, directed Chitral expedition 1895, and Tirah campaign 1897 ; advocated forward policy on the frontier, G.C.B. ; Q.M.G. War Office 1897 ; in Boer War commanded in Natal and defended Ladysmith 1899-1900 ; Gov. of Gibraltar 1900-4 ; F.M. 1903, O.M. and Gov. of Chelsea Hospital 1905 ; died at Chelsea 1912.

1878-1909 Sir WILLIAM HUTT CURZON WYLLIE, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Colonel, late Indian Army ; (1848-1909). Joined 106th Regt. 1866, Indian Staff Corps., 2nd Ghurkha Regt. 1869 ; selected for civil and political employment, Oudh Commission 1870 ; transferred to Foreign Dept. 1879 ; was Asst. to Agent in Baluchistan and went through the Afghan Campaign 1878-80 ; Mil. Secy. to Governor of Madras 1880-1 ; held many political appointments in Native States, finally Agent to Gov.-Gen. in Rajputana, 1900-1 ; had remarkable influence with chiefs and officials through his courtesy, high character, and reputation as a keen sportsman ; Political A.D.C. to Secy. of State for India 1901-9 ; K.C.I.E. and M.V.O. 1902 ; C.V.O. 1907 ; assassinated by a Punjabi student at a reception at the Imperial Institute 1909 ; his tragic death deeply felt in India, salute of 13 guns fired on the day of his funeral from the palace fortresses of Rajputana ; memorial funds raised in England and India ; marble tablet erected in St. Paul's, and balance entrusted to

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Limehouse; marble *aramghar* (place of rest) erected in Ajmir.

The Rt. Hon. Sir REDVERS HENRY BULLER, V.C., 1874-1908  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General, Colonel-Commandant K.R.R.C.; (1839-1908). Joined the 60th Regt. 1858; served in Chinese War 1860; Lieut. 1862; Capt. 1870; served in Red River Expedition 1870; in Ashanti War 1873-4, Bt.-Major and C.B.; H.Q. Staff 1874-8; Special Service Officer in Kaffir war 1878; Bt.-Lt.-Col. in Zulu War 1879, won V.C. for rescuing two officers and a trooper, June 17, A.D.C. to the Queen and C.M.G.; Major 1880; Chief-of-Staff in S. Africa 1881, local Major-Gen.; Chief of Intelligence Staff in Egyptian War 1882, K.C.M.G.; A.A.G. 1883; commanded Inf. Brigade at Suakin 1883, battles of El Teb and Tamai, Major-Gen. for distinguished service; Chief-of-Staff in expedition for relief of Khartum 1884, and commanded desert column on death of Sir Herbert Stewart, K.C.B.; D.A.A.G. 1885; Under-Secy. and P.C., Ireland 1886; Q.M.G. 1887; A.G. 1890-7; Lt.-Gen. 1891; G.C.B. 1894; Col.-Commandant K.R.R.C. 1895; Gen. 1896; in command Aldershot 1898; C.-in-C. in Boer War 1899 till arrival of Lord Roberts, afterwards commanded in Natal; relieved Ladysmith February 28, 1900; finally defeated Boers at Bergesdal, August 27, 1900; returned to England November 1900, G.C.M.G.; resigned command at Aldershot October 21, 1901; retired 1906; died at Crediton 1908.

Sir REGINALD NEVILLE CUSTANCE, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., 1875-  
C.V.O., Admiral (R.); b. 1847. Entered Royal Navy 1860; served with Naval Brigade of *Euryalus* at storming of Kah-Ding 1862; in actions at Kagosima 1863, and at Simonoseki 1864; R.H. Socy. Medal for saving life 1868; Commander 1879; Asst.-Dir. of Naval Intelligence 1887-90; Naval Attaché to America 1893; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria 1897-9; C.M.G. 1900; Dir. of Naval Intelligence 1899-1902;



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Rear-Admiral 1899; second-in-command Mediterranean 1902-4; C.V.O. 1903; Vice-Admiral and K.C.M.G. 1904; second-in-command Channel 1907-8; K.C.B. and Admiral 1908; on retired list 1912; G.C.B. 1913.

1876-1885 Sir HERBERT STEWART, K.C.B., Major-General, Colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards; (1843-85). Joined 37th Regt. 1863, Lieut. 1865; Capt. 1868; A.D.C. to Gen. Beatson 1868-70; D.A.Q.M.G. Bengal 1872-3; exchanged to 3rd Dragoon Guards 1873; Brig.-Major of Cavalry in Zulu War 1879, Bt.-Major; Mil. Secy. to Wolseley 1880, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; A.A. and Q.M.G. Boer War 1881; made prisoner at Majuba, Major 1881; A.A.G. of Cavalry Egyptian War 1882; secured Cairo after Tel-el-Kebir, C.B., Bt.-Col., A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; commanded cavalry under Graham 1884, K.C.B.; A.A. and Q.M.G., S.E. Dist. 1884; commanded desert column as Brig. in Expedition to relieve Khartum; defeated Mahdists at Abuklea January 16, 1885, but mortally wounded three days later, promoted Major-Gen.; died February 17, buried at Jakdul.

1879-1908 Sir JAMES ARTHUR HANBURY, K.C.B., M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon-Major-General (R.); (1832-1908). Joined A.M.S. 1853; Surgeon 1863; Surgeon-Major 1873; Brigade-Surgeon 1879; served in Afghan War 1878-9; C.B. 1881; Dep.-Surgeon-Gen. 1882; P.M.O. in Egyptian Campaign 1882, K.C.B.; Surgeon-Major-Gen. 1887; P.M.O. at Horse Guards and Gibraltar 1887-8; Surgeon-Gen. in Madras 1888-92; retired 1892; F.R.C.S. Ireland 1883; F.R.C.S. England 1887; died at Bournemouth 1908.

1879-1925 The Rt. Hon. LORD GRENFELL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal, Colonel 1st Life Guards, Colonel-Commandant K.R.R.C.; Francis Wallace Grenfell; (1841-1925). Joined 60th Regt. 1859; Capt. 1871; A.D.C. to O.C. Troops Cape Town 1873; served



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

in Griqualand West Insurrection 1875, in Kaffir War 1878, in Zulu War on H.Q. Staff 1879, in Boer War 1881, in Egyptian Expedition 1882; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1879, Bt.-Col. and A.D.C. to the Queen 1882; joined Egyptian Army 1883; in command Lines of Communication Sudan Expedition 1884-5; K.C.B. 1886; Sirdar Egyptian Army 1886-92; Chief Staff Officer in action at Ginniss 1885; Major-Gen. in command Egyptian Forces at Gamaiza and Toski 1889; G.C.M.G. 1892; D.A.G. Militia Yeomanry and Volunteers 1892-4; A.G. to the Forces 1894-7; commanded in Cairo, Omdurman Campaign 1897; G.C.B. 1898; Gov. of Malta 1899-1903; raised to peerage as Baron Grenfell of Kilvey 1902; in command 4th A. Corps 1902-4; C.-in-C. Ireland 1904-8; F.M. 1908; retired 1908; Col.-Commandant K.R.R.C. 1898; Col. 2nd Life Guards 1905-7, 1st Life Guards 1907; L.L.D.Camb.; D.C.L.Edin.; died at Windlesham, Surrey, 1925.

Sir OLIVER BEAUCHAMP COVENTRY ST. JOHN, 1880-1891  
K.C.S.I., Colonel R.E.; (1837-91). Joined the Bengal Engineers 1856; employed in P.W.D. 1859-63; assisted in establishing telegraphic communication from India to Bosphorus in Expedition to Persia 1863-6; Dir. of Field Telegraph and Army Signaling Dept. in Abyssinian Expedition 1867; Capt. 1870; Boundary Commissioner of Perso-Kalat frontier in Baluchistan 1871; Principal of Mayo College, Ajmir 1875; Major 1876; Chief Political Officer to Kandahar Field Force 1878-9; C.S.I. 1879; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1880; Political Agent for Southern Afghanistan 1880; took part in battles of Halmand, Maiwand, and Kandahar 1880; officiating Agent for Baluchistan 1881; K.C.S.I. 1882; Resident in Kashmir 1883; Bt.-Col. 1884; Lt.-Col. 1886; Resident at Baroda 1889, at Mysore 1889; again Agent for Baluchistan 1891; died at Quetta 1891; author of many works on Geographical and Natural History subjects.

# APPENDIX F

1885-

Sir MONTAGUE EDWARD BROWNING, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Admiral; born 1863. Entered Royal Navy 1876; served in Egyptian War 1882; Commander 1897; Capt. 1902; M.V.O. 1908; A.D.C. to the King 1910-11; Rear-Admiral 1911; Inspector of Target Practice 1911-13; Rear-Admiral 3rd Battle Squadron Grand Fleet 1913-15; 3rd Cruiser Squadron Grand Fleet 1915-16; Vice-Admiral 1917; C.-in-C. N. America and W.I. 1916-17; 4th Battle Squadron Grand Fleet 1918; Pres. Allied Naval Armistice Commission 1918-19; Admiral 1919, G.C.M.G.; Second Sea Lord 1919-20; C.-in-C. Devonport 1920-3; G.C.B. 1924; First and Principal A.D.C. to the King 1925; retired 1926; Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom since 1929.

1889-1917

Sir HENRY MACLEOD LESLIE RUNDLE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., General, Colonel-Commandant R.A.; born 1856. Joined R.A. 1876; served in Zulu War 1879, in Boer War 1881 (wounded), in Egyptian War 1882; in Nile Expedition 1884-5, Capt. and Bt.-Major 1885; in Sudan Frontier Field Force 1885-7, on Sudan Frontier 1889, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Bt.-Col. 1894; in Dongola Expedition 1896, Major-Gen. and C.M.G.; D.S.O. 1897; Chief-of-Staff Khartum Expeditionary Force 1898, K.C.B.; in command S.E. Dist. 1898-9; D.A.G. 1899-1900; in command Aldershot Div. 1900; in command 8th Div. S. African F.F. (local Lt.-Gen.) 1900-2, K.C.M.G.; G.O.C. Northern command 1905-7; Gov. and C.-in-C. Malta 1909-15; G.C.B. 1911; G.C.V.O. 1912; G.O. C.-in-C. 1st Class 1915-6; retired 1914.

1890-1927

Sir WALTER NORRIS CONGREVE, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., General, late Rifle Brigade; (1862-1927). Joined Rifle Brigade 1885; Capt. 1893; Dist. Inspector of Musketry Aldershot 1898; served in S. African War 1899-1901, D.A.A.G. to Gen. Buller, won V.C. at Colenso (see p. 220); Brig.-Major in

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Roberts's March to Pretoria, Asst. Mil. and Private Secy. to Kitchener, Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1901; Asst.-Mil. Secy. and A.D.C. to Duke of Connaught when C.-in-C. Ireland and when Inspector-Gen. to Forces 1904-6; M.V.O. 1903; Commandant School of Musketry Hythe 1907; in command as Brig.-Gen. 18th Inf. Brigade 1911, C.B.; took Brigade to France May 1915; Major-Gen. 6th Div. at Ypres November 1915; Temp.-Lt.-Gen. XIII A.C. in 4th Army 1916; wounded and lost right hand, K.C.B. 1917; returned to front January 1918 in command VII A.C., Substantive Lt.-Gen.; invalided 1918; in command B.E.F. in Syria and N. Palestine August 1919, B.E.F. Egypt October 1919-23; Col.-Commandant Rifle Brigade 1919; G.O.C. Southern Command 1923-4; A.D.C. Gen. to King 1924; Gov. and C.-in-C. Malta 1924; died at Malta 1927.

Sir JOHN MICHAEL DE ROBECK, Bt., G.C.B., 1891-1928  
G.C.M.G., Admiral of the Fleet; (1862-1928). Entered Royal Navy 1875; Commander 1897; Capt. 1902; Inspecting Capt. Boys' Training Ships 1911; Rear-Admiral 1911; Admiral of Patrols 1912-14; Great War, in command 9th Cruiser Squadron 1914. Sec.-in-Command Gallipoli February 1915, succeeded Admiral Carden in command March 1915-January 1916 (Acting Vice-Admiral); Vice-Admiral 2nd Battle Squadron Grand Fleet December 1916-April 1919, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; C.-in-C. Mediterranean July 1919, British High Commissioner at Constantinople pending signature of Treaty with Turkey; in command Atlantic Fleet 1922-4, G.C.V.O.; Admiral of the Fleet 1925; died 1928.

Sir HENRY GEORGE LYONS, Kt., F.R.S., Colonel, 1891-late R.E.; born 1864. Joined R.E. 1884; retired 1901; Director-Gen. of Geological Survey Egypt 1896-8, of Survey Dept. Egypt 1898-1909; Victoria Research Medal R.G.S. 1911; in European War

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1914-19, Commandant Army Meteorological Services ; Dir. Meteorological Office ; Col. 1918 ; Treasurer Royal Socy. 1929 ; Director and Secy. Science Museum since 1920 ; author of scientific works on Egypt.

1892-

Sir OSMOND DE BEAUVOIR BROCK, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet ; born 1869. Entered Navy 1882 ; R.H.S. Testimonial for saving life 1886 ; Lieut. 1889 ; Commander 1900 ; Capt. 1904 ; Asst.-Dir. Naval Mobilisation 1910 ; A.D.C. to the King, 1913-15 ; Rear-Admiral and C.B. 1915 ; served in Naval engagements North Sea 1915-16 ; Battle of Jutland 1916, C.M.G. ; Chief-of-Staff to C.-in-C. Grand Fleet 1916-19 ; Dep.-Chief of Naval Staff 1919-21 ; C.-in-C. Mediterranean 1922-5 ; C.-in-C. Portsmouth 1923-9 ; K.C.V.O. 1917 ; K.C.M.G. 1918 ; K.C.B. 1919 ; Admiral 1924 ; Admiral of the Fleet and G.C.B. 1929.

1893-

Sir FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., General, Colonel-Commandant R.A. ; born 1861. Joined R.A. 1880 ; Egyptian Army 1883 ; A.D.C. and Mil. Secy. to Sir E. Wood in Nile Expedition 1884-5 ; A.D.C. to G.O.C. Eastern Dist. 1886 ; rejoined Egyptian Army 1886 ; Capt. and Bt.-Major 1889 ; A.A.G. Intelligence Battle of Toski 1889, D.S.O. ; E. Sudan actions of Aflalit and Tokar 1891 ; O.C. Suakin 1894 ; C.B. 1895 ; Dir. Mil. Int. Dongola Campaign 1896, Bt.-Lt.-Col. ; Nile Expedition 1897, A.D.C. to Queen, Bt.-Col. ; battles of Atbara and Khartum and Fashoda incident 1898, K.C.M.G. ; in command expedition to Gedid resulting in death of Khalifa 1899, Colonel K.C.B. ; Sirdar and Gov.-Gen. Sudan 1899-1916 ; on special mission to Somaliland 1909 ; Major-Gen. 1903 ; Lt.-Gen. 1908 ; Gen. 1913 ; Pasha of Egypt ; extra A.D.C. to Queen Victoria 1897-1901, to King Edward 1901-3 ; High Commissioner Egypt 1917-22 ; G.C.V.O. 1912 ;

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

G.C.B. 1914; Col.-Commandant R.A. 1917; G.B.E. 1918; Baronet 1920; retired 1922; author of many works on Egyptian affairs.

Sir CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, Bt., G.C.B., 1894-1929  
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., General, Colonel R.W. Surrey Regt.; (1860-1929). Joined 2nd Queen's Regt. 1879; Adjt. 1881-6; served on N.W. Frontier with Malakand Field Force 1897-8; Major 1898; Brig.-Major Gibraltar 1898; D.A.A.G. Guernsey and Aldershot 1899; in S. African War 1899-1900, D.A.A.G. 6th Div., Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Chief Instructor Sch. of Musketry Hythe 1901, Commandant 1902-6; Col. 1903; C.B. 1906; Brig.-Gen. in command 13th Inf. Brigade 1907-11; Major-Gen. 1910; in command 2nd London Div. Terr. Force 1912; 2nd Div. Aldershot 1914; Great War, took Div. to France August 1914; Temp.-Lt.-Gen. 1st Army Corps at end of 1914; K.C.B. 1915; in command 3rd Army July 1915; C.-in-C. Mediterranean E.F. October 1915; superintended retirement from Gallipoli "with practically no loss in men or material", G.C.M.G.; commanded 1st Army January-October 1916, C.-in-C. India 1916-20; defeated Afghan Army 1919, G.C.B. and G.C.S.I.; Baronet 1921; Gov. Gibraltar 1923-8; Col. Queen's R. West Surrey Regt. 1920; Bath King of Arms 1921; A.D.C. General to the King 1918-22; died in London 1929.

Sir FRANCIS EDWARD YOUNGHUSBAND, K.C.I.E., 1895-1906  
Major Indian Army; born 1863. Joined 1st Dragoon Guards 1882; Capt. 1889; transferred to Indian Political Dept. 1890; made many explorations, notably a journey from Peking to India via Chinese Turkestan 1887; C.I.E. 1891; Pol. Officer Hunza 1892; Pol. Agent Chitral 1893-4; Resident Indore 1902-3; K.C.I.E. 1904; British Commissioner to Tibet 1902-4; Resident Kashmir 1906-9; retired 1910; Pres. R. Geog. Soc. 1919-22.

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1895- Lord MILNE OF SALONIKA AND RUBISLAW, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., L.L.D., Field-Marshal; George Francis Milne; born 1866. Joined R.A. 1885; Capt. 1895; served in Nile Expedition 1898; S. African War 1899-1902, D.S.O., Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1900; Lt.-Col. 1902; Col. 1905; C.B. 1912; Brig.-Gen. Comdg. 4th Divl. Art. Eastern Command 1913-4; in Great War, Chief Staff Officer 2nd Army; Major-Gen. 27th Div. 1915; Temp.-Lt.-Gen. 16th Corps December 1915; in command British Army Salonika 1916; Lt.-Gen. 1917; K.C.B. and Col.-Commandant R.A. 1918; C.-in-C. British Army of the Black Sea 1919-20; G.C.M.G. 1919; General 1920; Lieut. of the Tower 1920-3; A.D.C. General to the King 1923; G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command 1923-5; C.I.G.S. 1926-1931; G.C.B. 1927; Master Gunner St. James's Park since 1929; Constable of the Tower 1933.

1895- The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ATHLONE, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Major-General late 2nd Life Guards. Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge (until 1917 H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck); born 1874. Joined 7th Hussars 1894; Capt. 1900; served in Matabele Campaign 1896, in S. African War 1899-1900 D.S.O.; Capt. Royal Horse Guards 1904; Major 2nd Life Guards 1911; G.C.B. 1911; in Great War G.S.O. 1st Grade, Bt.-Col., C.M.G.; G.C.V.O. 1917; retired 1919, Brig.-Gen.; Hon. Major-Gen. 1923; Personal A.D.C. to the King 1919; G.C.M.G. 1923; Gov.-Gen. and C.-in-C. Union of S. Africa 1923-31; K.G. 1928; P.C. 1931; Col. 7th Hussars.

1895- The Rt. Hon. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, G.C.M.G., P.C., Lieut.-Colonel, late R.E.; born 1862. Joined R.E. 1880; served in Nile Expedition 1885; in Lushai Expedition 1889; Capt. 1889; Major 1898; Secy. Col. Defence Committee 1895-1900; Administrator Sierra Leone 1899; Gov. Gold Coast 1900-3;



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Hong Kong 1903-7; Natal 1907-9; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1908; Secy. to Post Office 1909-11; Chairman Bd. of Inland Revenue 1911-14; Under-Secy. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1914-16; Secy. to Ministry of Pensions 1916-19; Gov. Queensland 1920-6; Member of many Govt. Committees 1927-30.

Sir CHARLES FREDERICK HOTHAM, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1899-1925  
Admiral of the Fleet; (1843-1925). Entered Royal Navy 1856; served with distinction in New Zealand War 1863; Commander 1864; Capt. 1871; Flag-Capt. to Sir Beauchamp Seymour at bombardment of Alexandria 1882, C.B.; Asst. to Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves 1886; Rear-Admiral and Junior Sea Lord 1888-90; C.-in-C. Pacific 1890-3; Vice-Admiral 1893; K.C.B. 1895; C.-in-C. Nore 1899, Portsmouth 1900-3; G.C.V.O. 1901; G.C.B. 1902; Admiral of the Fleet 1903; retired 1913; died in London 1925.

Sir JOHN CARSTAIRS MCNEILL, V.C., G.C.V.O., 1900-1904  
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Major-General; (1831-1904). Joined 12th Bengal Native Inf. 1850; served with distinction in Mutiny 1857-8, A.D.C. to Sir Edward Lugard, Bt.-Major; Capt. 1860; Major 1861; transferred to 107th Regt. 1861; served in New Zealand 1861-4, A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Duncan Cameron in Maori War 1864; won V.C. March 30, 1864, for gallantry in effecting his escape and saving the life of a private when threatened by a force of the enemy while carrying dispatches, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Mil. Secy. to Sir John Young, Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1869-72 and served on Staff in Red River Expedition 1870; Colonel 1872; C.M.G. 1876; Chief-of-Staff in Ashanti War 1873-4, severely wounded; C.B. 1874; accompanied Prince Leopold to Canada 1880, K.C.M.G.; Major-Gen. 1882; served on the Duke of Connaught's Staff in Egyptian Campaign 1882, K.C.B.; commanded Inf. Brigade Sudan Campaign 1885, actions of Hashin, Dihilibat and Tofrik; re-

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tired 1890; Equerry to Queen Victoria and A.D.C. to Duke of Cambridge; Bath King of Arms 1898; G.C.V.O. 1901; died in London 1904.

1900-

Sir CHARLES FREDERICK CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S., Colonel, late R.E.; born 1865. Joined R.E. 1884; Capt. 1892; Major 1901; Lt.-Col. 1908; in charge Niger Protectorate-Kamerun Boundary Commission 1895; British Commissioner in Nyassa-Tanganyika Boundary Commission 1898; C.M.G. 1899; Instructor in Sch. of Mil. Engineering 1902-5; Head of Geog. Sect. Gen. Staff 1905-11; Dir. Gen. Ordnance Survey 1911-22; Col. 1912; C.B. 1916; K.B.E. 1918; F.R.S. 1919; retired 1922; Pres. Geog. Association 1927; Pres. R. Geog. Socy. 1927-30.

1902-

Sir WALTER PIPON BRAITHWAITE, G.C.B., General, Colonel Somerset Light Infantry; born 1865. Joined Somerset L.I. 1886; served in Burma 1886-7; Capt. 1894; South African War as D.A.A.G. 1899-92, Bt.-Major; D.A.Q.M.G. 2nd Army Corps and Southern Command 1902-4; G.S.O. Southern Command 1905; Major 1906; G.S.O. Staff Coll. 1906-9; Col. 1909; at War Office 1909-11; Brig.-Gen. 1911; Commandant Staff Coll. Quetta 1911-14; in Great War, Dir. Staff Duties War Office 1914-15; Major-Gen. 1915; Chief of Staff Mediterranean E.F. March-October 1915; commanded 62nd Div. 1915-8; IX Army Corps 1918-9; K.C.B. 1918; Lt.-Gen. 1919; General 1926; G.O.C.-in-C. Western Command India 1920-3; Scottish Command 1923-6; Eastern Command 1926-7; A.D.C. General to King 1927-31; A.G. to Forces 1927-31; G.C.B. 1929; retired 1931; Gov. of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 1931; Bath King of Arms 1933.

1905-1932

Sir EDOUARD PERCY CRANWELL GIROUARD, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel, late R.E.; (1867-1932). Joined R.E. 1888; Ry. Traffic Manager Royal Arsenal Woolwich 1888-93; constructed Nile Railway for

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Kitchener's advance on Khartum 1896-8, D.S.O. 1896; Capt. and Bt.-Major 1899; Dir. of Railways in S. African War 1899-1901; K.C.M.G. 1900; Commissioner for Railways in Transvaal and Orange River Colony 1902-4; Staff Officer to C.R.E. Chatham, Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1905; A.Q.M.G. Chester 1906; High Commissioner and Gov. Northern Nigeria 1907-9; Major and Bt.-Col. 1908; Gov. E. Africa Protectorate 1909-12; retired 1912; Dir. of Elswick Works 1912; Dir.-Gen. Munition Supply and Temp.-Major-Gen. 1915-17; author of *A History of the Railways during the War in South Africa*; died in London 1932.

The Rt. Hon. Sir BOLTON MEREDITH EYRES MONSELL, G.B.E., P.C., M.P., Commander R.N.; born 1881. Entered Royal Navy 1896; Lieut. 1901; transferred to Emergency List 1906; returned to Navy 1914; served in Great War; Commander 1917; M.P. S. Worcestershire (Evesham Div.) since 1910; Treasurer Royal Household 1919; Civil Lord of Admiralty 1921; Financial Secy. to Admiralty 1922-3; Parl. Secy. to Treasury 1923-4, 1924-9, 1931; Chief Cons. Whip 1923-31; P.C. 1923; G.B.E. 1929; First Lord of the Admiralty 1931. 1905-

Lord NICHOLSON, G.C.B., Field-Marshal, late R.E.; William Gustavus Nicholson; (1845-1918). Joined R.E. 1865; joined P.W.D. India 1871; Mil. W.D. 1873; Capt. 1878; served with distinction in Afghan War 1878-80, Bt.-Major; in Egyptian Expedition 1882; A.A.G., R.E. India 1885-90; A.A.G. Burmese Expedition 1886, Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Mil. Secy. to Lord Roberts, C.-in-C. India 1890-3; D.A.G. Punjab 1895; Chief-of-Staff Tirah Expedition 1897; K.C.B. 1898; A.G. India 1898; went to S. Africa 1899 as Mil. Secy. to Roberts, but served as Dir. of Transport 1900-1, Major-Gen.; Dir. of Mil. Operations 1901-4; Lt.-Gen. 1901; Chief Mil. Attaché with Japanese Forces 1904-5; Q.M.G. 1905; 1907-1918

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General 1906 ; Chief of Imp. Gen. Staff and G.C.B. 1908 ; F.M. 1911 ; created Baron Nicholson of Roundhay 1912 ; Chairman of Commission on Indian military expenditure 1913 ; Member of Commission of Enquiry into Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns 1916-7 ; died in London 1918.

1909-

Lord TRENCHARD, G.C.B., D.S.O., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Major-General, Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Hugh Montague Trenchard ; born 1873. Joined R. Scots Fus. 1893 ; Capt. 1900 ; served in S. African War 1899-1902, Bt.-Major ; with W. African F.F. 1904-6, D.S.O. ; Commandant North Nigerian Regt. 1908-13 ; served in Great War 1914-18 ; C.B. 1914 ; Bt.-Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. 1915 ; Major-Gen. 1916 ; A.D.C. (extra) to the King 1915 ; K.C.B. 1918 ; Asst.-Commandant Central Flying School 1913-14 ; Commandant 1914-18 ; Chief of Air Staff 1918-29 ; Principal Air A.D.C. to the King 1921-5 ; G.C.B. 1924 ; Air Marshal 1919 ; Air-Chief-Marshal 1922 ; Marshal of the R.A.F. 1927 ; Commissioner Metropolitan Police Force 1931 ; cr. Baronet 1919 ; cr. Baron Trenchard of Wolfeton 1930.

1912-

Sir FREDERICK BARTON MAURICE, K.C.M.G., C.B., Major-General, late Sherwood Foresters ; born 1871. Joined 1892 ; served in Tirah Expedition 1897-8 ; Capt. 1899 ; in S. African War 1899-1900, Bt.-Major ; Major 1911 ; Lt.-Col. 1913 ; in Great War 1914-18, Bt.-Col. ; C.B. 1915 ; Dir. Mil. Operations Imp. Gen. Staff 1915-18, Major-Gen. 1916 ; retired 1918, K.C.M.G. ; L.L.D. Cambridge 1926 ; Pres. British Legion 1932 ; author of biographies of Lord Wolseley and Lord Rawlinson, and of other works on military subjects.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE WON THE VICTORIA CROSS

This Decoration was instituted by Royal Warrant bearing date January 29, 1856, for the purpose of rewarding individual acts of personal bravery performed by Officers of the lower grades in the Naval and Military services, or by Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines in the Navy and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in the Army.

The first investiture was held by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park on June 26, 1857.

### CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-6 (14)

Rear-Admiral CHARLES DAVIS LUCAS, V.C. (R.). 1873-1914  
*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

Charles D. Lucas, Lieut. This officer was promoted to his present rank on the 21st June 1854 for his gallantry in throwing overboard a live shell at the first attack on the batteries of Bomarsund. Captain Hall writes: "A remarkable instance of coolness and presence of mind in action, he having taken up and thrown overboard a live shell thrown on board the *Hecla* by the enemy while the fuse was burning." (Letter to Sir C. Napier June 22, 1854.) (June 21, 1854)

Captain JOHN BYTHESEA, V.C., R.N. 1852-1873  
*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

On the 9th August 1854 having ascertained that an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the island of Wardo in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian General, Commander Bythesea obtained permission for himself and William Johnstone, a stoker, to proceed on shore with a view to intercept them. Being disguised and well armed, they concealed themselves till the night of the 12th, when the mails were landed close to the spot where (Aug. 12, 1854)

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they lay concealed in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort which passed close to them and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity Commander Bythesea and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners and brought them in their own boat on board the *Arrogant*. The despatches were carried to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who expressed himself in the highest terms of approval.

1855-1869      Colonel ALEXANDER ROBERTS DUNN, V.C., 33rd Regt.  
*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

(Oct. 25,  
1854)      Lieut. A. R. Dunn late 11th Hussars. For having in the Light Cavalry charge on the 25th October 1854, saved the life of Sergeant Bentley, 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian Lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian Hussar who was attacking Private Levett, 11th Hussars.

1867-1873      Colonel GERALD LITTLEHALES GOODLAKE, V.C., Coldstream Guards.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

(Oct. 28,  
1854)      Bt.-Major G. L. Goodlake, Coldstream Guards. For distinguished gallantry whilst in command of the sharp-shooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards on the 28th October 1854 on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the 2nd Division" when he held the Windmill Ravine below the Picquet House against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharp-shooters then under his command killed 38 (one an officer) and took three prisoners of the enemy (of the latter one an officer), Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picquet of the enemy in November at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine by the sharp-shooters under his leading and command when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his hands.



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Major Sir WILLIAM JAMES MONTGOMERY CUN- 1868-1884  
NINGHAME, Bt., V.C., late Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-  
Colonel 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

Captain W. J. M. Cunninghame. Highly dis- (Nov. 20,  
tinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits on the 1854)  
20th Nov. 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded  
in the French General Orders.

Colonel CLAUD THOMAS BOURCHIER, V.C., H.P., 1854-187  
late Rifle Brigade.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

Bt.-Major C. T. Bouchier, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade. (Nov. 20,  
Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits 1854)  
on November 20, 1854. His gallant conduct was  
recorded in the French General Orders.

Captain CECIL WILLIAM BUCKLEY, V.C., R.N. 1858-1872

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

Commander C. W. Buckley. Whilst serving as a (May 29,  
junior Lieutenant of the *Miranda* this officer landed 1855)  
in presence of a superior force and set fire to the  
Russian stores at Genitchi and he also performed a  
similar desperate service at Taganrog. The first  
service occurred after the shelling of the town of  
Genitchi on the 29th of May 1855. Lieut. C. W.  
Buckley, Lieut. Hugh T. Burgoyne, and Mr. J. R.  
Roberts, Gunner, volunteered to land alone and fire  
the stores, which I accepted knowing the imminent  
risk there would be in landing a party in presence  
of such a superior force and out of gunshot of the  
ships. This very dangerous service they most gal-  
lantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks who  
all but cut them off from their boats. (Admiral Lord  
Lyons' Despatch of June 2, 1855.)

The second service was performed while the town (June 3,  
of Taganrog was being bombarded by the boats of 1855)  
the fleet. Lieut. Buckley in a four-oared gig accom-  
panied by Mr. Henry Cooper, boatswain, and manned  
by volunteers, repeatedly landed and fired the different

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stores and Government buildings. This dangerous, not to say desperate, service (carried out in a town containing upwards of 3,000 troops constantly endeavouring to prevent it and only checked by the fire of the boats' guns) was most effectively performed. (Admiral Lord Lyons' Despatch of June 6, 1855.)

1846-1876

Captain GEORGE FIOTT DAY, V.C., R.N.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

(Date not  
given,  
probably  
June 2,  
1855)

Commander G. F. Day, R.N., with great enterprise and gallantry landed and successfully carried out a reconnaissance within the enemy's lines at Genitchi. This service was performed by Commander Day with the view of ascertaining the practicability of reaching the enemy's gun vessels, which lay within the straits of Genitchi close to the town. It was performed by Commander Day alone on a dark but fine night with the assistance of a pocket compass. He was convinced that no crews were on board, but making a second visit the next night found the ships manned and the crews alert, so that any surprise was out of the question. (Lord Lyons' Despatch dated October 9, 1855.)

1855-1874

Captain JOHN EDMUND COMMERELL, V.C., C.B., R.N.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

(Date not  
given, but  
during  
June or  
July 1855)

Commander J. E. Commerell, R.N. When commanding the *Weser* in the sea of Azoff, crossed the isthmus of Arabat and destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash. The operation was carried out at night by Commander Commerell accompanied by William Rickard, Quartermaster, and George Milestone, A.B. The magazine of corn of which they were in search lay about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles off, and to reach it they had to ford two rivers, the Kara-Su and the Salghir. The forage and corn amounting to 400 tons, was stacked on the banks of the latter river in the vicinity of a guard house and close to from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks who were

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

encamped in the neighbouring village. Commander Commerell and his two companions continued to ignite the stacks, the rapid blazing of which alarmed the guard, who pursued them to the shore with a heavy fire of musketry and very nearly succeeded in taking them prisoners. (Rickard also received the V.C.)

WILLIAM HOPE, V.C., late Lieutenant 7th Fusiliers (Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant late City of London Artillery Volunteers). 1860-1902

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

Lieut. W. Hope, 7th Regt. After the troops had retreated on the morning of the 18th June 1855, Lieut. Hope being informed that Lieut. and Adjutant Hobson was lying outside the trenches badly wounded, went out to look for him and found him lying in the old agricultural ditch running towards the left flank of the Redan. He then returned and got four men to bring him in. Finding, however, that Lieut. Hobson could not be removed without a stretcher, he then ran back across the open to Egerton's Pit, where he procured one and carried it to where Lieut. Hobson was lying. All this was done under a very heavy fire from the Russian batteries. (June 18, 1855)

General Sir WILBRAHAM LENNOX, V.C., K.C.B., late R.E. 1850-1897

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

Lieut. D. (sic) Lennox, R.E. Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's Rifle Pit and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from General Canrobert. (No date given. ? June 18, 1855)

Major-General GRONOW DAVIS, V.C., late R.A. 1850-1891

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857:

Captain Gronow Davis, R.A. For great coolness and gallantry in the attack on the Redan on 8th September 1855, on which occasion he commanded the spiking party, and after which he saved the life (Sept. 8, 1855)

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of Lieut. Sanders, 30th Regt., by jumping over the parapet of a sap and proceeding twice some distance across the open under a murderous fire to assist in conveying that officer whose leg was broken, and who was otherwise severely wounded, under cover ; and repeated this act in the conveyance of other wounded soldiers from the same exposed position.

1856-1884      Lieutenant-General Sir FREDERICK FRANCIS MAUDE, V.C., K.C.B., late 3rd Buffs.

*London Gazette*, February 24, 1857 :

(Sept. 8,  
1855)      Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Maude, 3rd Regt. For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th September 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the 2nd Division in the assault on the Redan to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan he, with only 9 or 10 men, held a position between traverses and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded.

1854-1893      Major-General Sir CHRISTOPHER CHARLES TEESDALE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., late R.A.

*London Gazette*, September 25, 1857 :

(Sept. 29,  
1855)      Lieut. C. C. Teesdale, R.A. For gallant conduct in having, while acting as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Bt., K.C.B. at Kars, volunteered to take command of the force engaged in the defence of the most advanced part of the works—the key of the position—against the attacks of the Russian army ; when by throwing himself into the midst of the enemy, who had penetrated into the above redoubt, he encouraged the garrison to make an attack so vigorous as to drive out the Russians therefrom and prevent its capture ; also for having during the hottest part of the action, when the enemy's fire had driven the Turkish artillerymen from their guns, rallied the latter, and by his intrepid example induced them to return to their post ; and further, after having led the final charge which completed the

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

victory of the day, for having at the greatest personal risk saved from the fury of the Turks, a considerable number of the disabled among the enemy who were lying wounded outside the works—an action witnessed and acknowledged gratefully before the Russian Staff by General Mouravieff.

### INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-8 (9)

Colonel Sir HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK (-ALLAN), 1867-1877  
V.C., C.B., M.P., H.P., late 18th Regt.

*London Gazette*, January 15, 1858 :

Lieut. H. M. Havelock, 10th Regt., now Captain 18th Regt. In the combat at Cawnpore Lieut. Havelock was my A.D.C. The 64th Regt. had been much under artillery fire from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry was lying down in line when perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a six-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to advance. Without any other word from me Lieut. Havelock placed himself on his horse in front of the centre of the 64th opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling commanding the regiment was in front dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps led by the Lieutenant who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th. (Extract from a telegram from the late Major-Gen. Sir H. Havelock to the C.-in-C. India, dated Cawnpore 18 Aug. 1857.)

Colonel FRANCIS CORNWALLIS MAUDE, V.C., C.B., 1851-1877  
R.A.

*London Gazette*, June 18, 1858 :

Capt. (now Major) F. C. Maude, C.B. This officer steadily and cheerily pushed on with his men and

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bore down the desperate opposition of the enemy, though with the loss of a third of his artillerymen. Sir James Outram adds that the attack appeared to indicate no recklessness or foolhardy daring, but the calm heroism of a true soldier who fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers of the task he has undertaken, and that, but for Captain Maude's nerve and coolness on this trying occasion, the army could not have advanced. (Extract from Field Force Orders of the late Major-Gen. Havelock dated 17 October 1857.)

1847-1899      JOSEPH JEE, V.C., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, late A.M.D.

*London Gazette*, November 9, 1860 :

(Sept. 25,  
1857)

Surgeon J. Jee, C.B., 78th Regt. For most conspicuous gallantry and important services on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow on the 25th Sept. 1857, in having during the action (when the 78th Highlanders, then in possession of the Char Bagh, captured two 9-pounders at the point of the bayonet), by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and the backs of their comrades, until he had collected his dooly bearers who had fled. Subsequently on the same day in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged by an overwhelming force in the Moti Mahal, where he remained during the whole night and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposing himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a 24-pounder gun in a most exposed situation. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded through a crossfire of ordnance and musketry safely into the Residency by the river bank although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt.

1858-1877      Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. AUGUSTUS HENRY ARCHIBALD ANSON, V.C., late 7th Hussars.



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

*London Gazette*, December 24, 1858 :

Capt. the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, 84th Regt. now of the 7th Hussars. For conspicuous bravery at Bolundshahur on the 28th September 1857. The 9th Light Dragoons had charged through the town and were reforming in the Serai ; the enemy attempted to close the entrance by drawing their carts across it so as to shut in the cavalry and form a cover from which to fire upon them. Captain Anson taking a lance dashed out of the gateway and knocked the drivers off the carts. Owing to a wound in the left hand received at Delhi he could not stop his horse and rode through the middle of the enemy, who fired a volley at him, one ball passing through his coat. At Lucknow at the assault of the Secundra Bagh on 16 Nov. 1857 he entered with a storming party on the gates being burst open. He had his horse killed and was himself slightly wounded. He has shown the greatest gallantry on every occasion and has slain many enemies in fight. (Despatch from Major-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., dated 12 Aug. 1858.)

(Sept. 28,  
1857)

(Nov. 16,  
1857)

Major FRANCIS EDWARD HENRY FARQUHARSON, V.C., 42nd Highlanders. 1860-1875

*London Gazette*, June 21, 1859 :

Lieut. F. E. H. Farquharson, 42nd Regt. For conspicuous bravery when engaged before Lucknow on the 9th March 1858 in having led a portion of his company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position held during the night of 9th March was rendered secure from the fire of artillery. Lieut. Farquharson was severely wounded while holding an advanced position on the morning of the 10th March.

(March 9,  
1858)

Major HENRY WILMOT, V.C., M.P., late Rifle Brigade. 1858-1873

*London Gazette*, December 24, 1858 :

Captain (now Bt.-Major) Henry Wilmot, Corporal W. Nash, Pte. David Hawkes, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade. (March 11,  
1858)

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For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 11th March 1858. Captain Wilmot's company was engaged with a large body of the enemy near the Iron Bridge. That officer found himself at the end of a street with only four of his men. One of the four was shot through both legs and became utterly helpless; the two men lifted him up, and although Pte. Hawkes was severely wounded, he carried him for a considerable distance exposed to the fire of the enemy, Captain Wilmot firing with the men's rifles and covering the retreat of the party. (Despatch of Brig.-Gen. Walpole, C.B., dated 20 March, 1858.)

1856-1908      Colonel AYLMER SPICER CAMERON, V.C., C.B., late K.O.S.B.

*London Gazette*, November 11, 1859 :

(March 30, 1858)      Lieut. A. S. Cameron, 72nd Regt. For conspicuous gallantry on the 30th March 1858 at Kotah in having headed a small party of men and attacked a body of armed fanatic rebels, strongly posted in a loop-holed house with one narrow entrance. Lieut. Cameron stormed the house and killed three rebels in single combat. He was severely wounded, having lost half of one hand by a stroke of a tulwar.

1864-1919      Field-Marshal Sir HENRY EVELYN WOOD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel, Royal Horse Guards.

*London Gazette*, Sept. 4, 1860 :

(Oct. 19, 1858)      Lieut. H. E. Wood, 17th Lancers. For having on the 19th October 1858 during the action of Sindwaha when in command of a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry, attacked with much gallantry, almost single handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed. Also for having subsequently near Sindhara gallantly advanced with a Duffadar and Sowar of Beatson's Horse and rescued from a band of robbers a Potail Chammum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungles where they had intended to hang him.

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Major-General CHARLES CRAWFURD FRASER, V.C., 1858-1878  
C.B.

*London Gazette*, November 9, 1860 :

Major C. C. Fraser, 7th Hussars, now 11th Hussars. (Dec. 31,  
1858)  
For conspicuous and cool gallantry on the 31st December 1858 in having volunteered at great personal risk and under a sharp fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Captain Stisted and some men of the 7th Hussars who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the river Raptée while in pursuit of the rebels. Major Fraser succeeded in this gallant service although at the time partially disabled, not having at this time recovered from a severe wound received while leading a squadron in a charge against some fanatics in the action of Nawabgunge on 13 June 1858.

### CHINA, 1859-60 (1)

Major EDMUND HENRY LENON, V.C., C.B., late 1873-1887  
67th Regt.

*London Gazette*, August 13, 1861 :

Assault and capture of the North Taku Fort on 21 Aug. 1860. Lieut. E. H. Lenon, 67th Regt. (Aug. 21,  
1860)  
For distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches (with Lieut. now Captain R. M. Rogers and Pte. J. McDougall) and entering the North Taku Fort by an embrasure during the assault. They were the first of the English established on the walls of the Fort which they entered in the order (Rogers, McDougall, Lenon) in which their names are here recorded, each one being assisted by the other to mount the embrasure.

### MAORI WAR, 1863-4 (2)

Major-General Sir JOHN CARSTAIRS MACNEILL, 1900-1904  
V.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

*London Gazette*, August 16, 1864 :

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. MacNeill, 107th Regt. For (March 30,  
1864)  
the valour and presence of mind he displayed in New

## APPENDIX F

Zealand on the 30th March 1864, which is thus described by Private Vosper of the Colonial Defence Force. Pte. Vosper states that he was sent on that day with Pte. Gibson of the same Force as an escort to Major (now Lt.-Col.) MacNeill, A.D.C. to Gen. Sir Duncan Cameron. Lt.-Col. MacNeill was proceeding to Te Awamutu on duty at that time. On returning from that place and about a mile on this side of Ohanpu this officer having seen a body of the enemy in front, sent Pte. Gibson back to bring up Infantry from Ohanpu, and he and Pte. Vosper proceeded leisurely to the top of a rise to watch the enemy; suddenly they were attacked by about 50 natives who were concealed in the fern close at hand. The only chance of escape was by riding for their lives, and as they turned to gallop, Pte. Vosper's horse fell and threw him. The natives thereupon rushed forward to seize him, but Lt.-Col. MacNeill, on perceiving that Pte. Vosper was not following him, returned, caught his horse and helped him to mount. The natives were firing sharply at them and were so near that according to Pte. Vosper's statement it was only by galloping as hard as they could that they escaped. He says he owes his life entirely to Lt.-Col. MacNeill's assistance, for he could not have caught his horse alone and in a few minutes must have been killed.

1867-1887      Colonel FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH, V.C., late 43rd Light Infantry.

*London Gazette*, November 4, 1864 :

(June 21,  
1864)      Captain F. A. Smith, 43rd Regt. For his distinguished conduct during the engagement at Tauranga on the 21st of June. He is stated to have led his company in the most gallant manner on the Maories' position and although wounded previously to reaching the rifle pits, to have jumped down into them, where he commenced a hand to hand encounter with the enemy, giving his men great encouragement and setting them a fine example.

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

### ASHANTI WAR, 1873-4 (1)

Colonel MARK SEVER BELL, V.C., C.B., A.D.C., 1873-1904  
late R.E.

*London Gazette*, November 20, 1874 :

Lieut. (now Capt.) M. S. Bell, R.E. For his distinguished bravery and zealous, resolute, and self-devoted conduct at the battle of Ordahsu on February 4, 1874, whilst serving under the immediate orders of Col. Sir John Chilham McLeod, K.C.B. of the 42nd Regt. who commanded the advanced guard. Sir John McLeod was an eye witness of his gallant and distinguished conduct on the occasion, and considers that this officer's fearless and resolute bearing, being always in the front urging on and encouraging an unarmed working party of Fantee labourers who were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy but to the wild and irregular fire of the native troops in the rear, contributed very materially to the success of the day. By his example he made these men do what no European party was ever required to do in warfare, namely to work under fire in the face of an enemy without a covering party.

(Feb. 4,  
1874)

### ZULU WAR, 1879 (3)

Lieut.-Colonel JAMES HENRY REYNOLDS, V.C., late 1890-1932  
R.A.M.C.

*London Gazette*, June 17, 1879 :

Surgeon-Major J. H. Reynolds, Army Med. Dept. For the conspicuous bravery during the attack at Rorke's Drift on the 22nd and 23rd January 1879 which he exhibited in his constant attention to the wounded under fire and in his voluntarily conveying ammunition from the store to the defenders of the hospital, whereby he exposed himself to a crossfire from the enemy both in going and returning.

(Jan. 22,  
23, 1879)

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- 1874-1908      General the Rt. Hon. Sir REDVERS HENRY BULLER, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
*London Gazette*, June 17, 1879 :
- (March 28, 1879)      Capt. and Bt.-Lt.-Col. Redvers H. Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles. For the gallant conduct at the retreat at Inhlobana on the 28th March 1879 in having assisted, whilst hotly pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Capt. C. D'Arcy of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, and carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rearguard. Also for having on the same date and under the same circumstances conveyed Lieut. C. Everitt of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him, to a place of safety. Later on Col. Buller in the same manner saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse whose horse was completely exhausted and who otherwise might have been killed by the Zulus, who were within 80 yards of him.
- 1879-1900      Colonel Lord WILLIAM LESLIE DE LA POER BERESFORD, V.C., K.C.I.E., late 9th Lancers.  
*London Gazette*, September 9, 1879 :
- (July 3, 1879)      Capt. Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers. For gallant conduct in having at great personal risk during the retirement of the reconnoitring party across the White Umvolosi River on 3 July last turned to assist Sergt. Fitzmaurice, 1st Batt. 24th Foot (whose horse had fallen with him), mounted him behind him on his horse and brought him away in safety under the close fire of the Zulus who were in great force and coming quickly. Lord William's position was rendered most dangerous from the fact that Sergt. Fitzmaurice twice nearly pulled him from his horse.

### AFGHAN WAR, 1878-80 (1)

- 1873-1912      Field-Marshal Sir GEORGE STUART WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel, Gordon Highlanders.



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

*London Gazette*, June 2, 1881 :

Major (now Lt.-Col.) George Stuart White, C.B. (Oct. 6, 1879)  
For conspicuous bravery during the engagement at Charasiah on the 6th October 1879, when finding that the artillery and rifle fire failed to dislodge the enemy from a fortified hill which it was necessary to capture, Major White led an attack upon it in person. Advancing with two companies of his regiment and climbing from one steep ridge to another, he came upon a body of the enemy strongly posted and outnumbering his force by about eight to one. His men being much exhausted and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a rifle and going on by himself shot the leader of the enemy. This act so intimidated the rest that they fled round the side of the hill and the position was won.

Again on the 1st of September 1880 at the battle of Candahar, Major White, in leading the final charge under a heavy fire from the enemy who held a strong position and were supported by two guns, dashed forward and secured one, immediately after which the enemy retired. (Sept. 1, 1880)

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902 (4)

Major-General HENRY EDWARD MANNING DOUGLAS, 1923-V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.

*London Gazette*, March 29, 1901 :

Lieut. H. E. M. Douglas, Royal Army Medical Corps. On the 11th December 1899, during the action of Magersfontein Lieut. Douglas showed great gallantry and devotion under a very severe fire in advancing in the open and attending to Captain Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, who was wounded, and also attending to Major Robinson and other wounded men under a fearful fire. Many similar acts of devotion and gallantry were performed by Lieut. Douglas on the same day. (Dec. 11, 1899)

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1890-1927      General Sir WALTER NORRIS CONGREVE, V.C.,  
K.C.B., M.V.O., late Rifle Brigade.

*London Gazette*, February 2, 1900 :

(Dec. 15, 1899)      Captain W. N. Congreve, The Rifle Brigade. At Colenso on the 15th December 1899 the detachment serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Artillery, had all been either killed, wounded, or driven from their guns by infantry fire at close range and the guns were deserted. About 500 yards behind the guns was a donga in which some of few horses and drivers left alive sheltered. The intervening space was swept with shell and rifle fire.

Captain Congreve, R.B., who was in the donga, assisted to hook a team to a limber, went out, and assisted to limber up a gun. Being wounded he took shelter, but seeing Lieut. Roberts fall badly wounded, he went out again and brought him in. Captain Congreve was shot through the leg, through the toe of his boot, grazed on the elbow and the shoulder, and his horse shot in three places.

1895-1899      Lieutenant the Hon. FREDERICK HUGH SHERSTON ROBERTS, V.C., K.R.R.C.

*London Gazette*, February 2, 1899 :

(Dec. 15, 1899)      Lieut. The Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, King's Royal Rifle Corps (since deceased). Lieutenant Roberts assisted Captain Congreve. He was wounded in three places.

1890-1931      Lieut.-Colonel HARRY NORTON SCHOFIELD, V.C., late R.A.

*London Gazette*, August 30, 1901 :

(Dec. 15, 1899)      Captain H. N. Schofield, R.F.A. At Colenso on the 15th December 1899, when the detachment serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries R.F.A. had all been killed, wounded, or driven from them by infantry fire at close range, Captain Schofield went out when the first attempt was made to extricate the guns, and assisted in withdrawing the two that were saved.

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Colonel EDWARD DOUGLAS BROWNE-SYNGE-HUTCH- 1901-1932  
INSON, V.C., C.B., late 14th Hussars.

*London Gazette*, January 15, 1901 :

Major E. D. Brown, 14th Hussars. On the 13th (Oct. 13, 1900)  
October 1900 at Geluk when the enemy was within 400 yards and bringing a heavy fire to bear, Major Brown, seeing that Sergt. Hersey's horse was shot, stopped behind the last squadron as it was retiring and helped Sergt. Hersey to mount behind him, carrying him for about three-quarters of a mile to a place of safety. He did this under a heavy fire.

Major Brown afterwards enabled Lieut. Browne, 14th Hussars, to mount by holding his horse which was very restive under fire. Lieut. Browne could not otherwise have mounted.

Subsequently Major Brown carried Lance-Corporal Leigh out of action.

Major-General LLEWELYN ALBERIC EMILIUS PRICE- 1906-  
DAVIES, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late K.R.R.C.

*London Gazette*, November 29, 1901 :

Lieut. L. A. E. Price-Davies, D.S.O., King's Royal (Sept. 17, 1901)  
Rifle Corps. At Blood River Poort on the 17th September 1901, when the Boers had overwhelmed the right of the British Column, and some 400 of them were galloping round the flank and rear of the guns, riding up to the drivers (who were trying to get the guns away) and calling upon them to surrender, Lieut. Price-Davies, hearing an order to fire upon the charging Boers, at once drew his revolver and dashed in among them, firing at them in a most gallant and desperate attempt to rescue the guns. He was immediately shot and knocked off his horse, but was not mortally wounded, although he had ridden to what seemed to be almost certain death without a moment's hesitation.

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### NIGERIA, KANO-SOKOTO EXPEDITION, 1903 (I)

1910— Brig.-General WALLACE DUFFIELD WRIGHT, V.C.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., late Queen's Royal Regt.

*London Gazette*, September 11, 1903 :

(March 24,  
1903) Lieut. (now Capt.) Wallace Duffield Wright. The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt. On the 24th March 1903, Lieut. Wright, with only one officer and 44 men, took up a position in the path of the advancing enemy and sustained the determined charges of 1,000 Horse and 2,000 Foot for two hours, and when the enemy after heavy losses fell back in good order, Lieut. Wright continued to follow them up till they were in full retreat.

The personal example of this officer, as well as his skilful leadership, contributed largely to the brilliant success of the affair.

### SOMALILAND, 1903 (I)

1901-1915 Brig.-General JOHN EDMOND GOUGH, V.C., C.B.,  
C.M.G., late Rifle Brigade.

*London Gazette*, January 15, 1904 :

(April 22,  
1903) Capt. and Bt.-Major J. E. Gough, The Rifle Brigade. During the action at Daratoleh on 22 April last Major Gough assisted Captains Walker and Rolland in carrying back the late Captain Bruce (who had been mortally wounded) and preventing that officer from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Captains Walker and Rolland have already been awarded the V.C. for their gallantry on this occasion, but Major Gough (who was in command of the column) made no mention of his own conduct, which has only recently been brought to notice.

(In the same *Gazette* he was made Bt.-Lt.-Colonel, to date 22 April 1903, in recognition of his services at Daratoleh.)

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

### GREAT WAR, 1914-18 (6)

Major-General ERNEST WRIGHT ALEXANDER, V.C., 1895-  
C.B., C.M.G., late R.A.

*London Gazette*, February 18, 1915 :

Lt.-Col. E. W. Alexander, 119th Battery, R.F.A. (Aug. 24,  
1914)  
For conspicuous bravery and great ability at Élonges on 24 August 1914, when the flank guard was attacked by a German Corps, in handling his battery against overwhelming odds with such conspicuous success that all his guns were saved notwithstanding that they had to be withdrawn by hand by himself and three other men. This enabled the retirement of the 5th Division to be carried out without serious loss.

Subsequently Lt.-Col. Alexander (then Major) rescued a wounded man under a heavy fire with the greatest gallantry and devotion to duty.

Colonel WALTER LORRAINE BRODIE, V.C., M.C., 1915-1918  
H.L.I.

*London Gazette*, December 12, 1914 :

Lieut. W. L. Brodie, H.L.I. For conspicuous (Nov. 11,  
1914)  
gallantry near Becelaere on the 11th November in clearing the enemy out of a portion of our trenches which they had succeeded in occupying. Heading the charge, he bayoneted several of the enemy and thereby relieved a dangerous situation. As a result of Lieut. Brodie's promptitude 80 of the enemy were killed and 51 taken prisoners.

Captain JOHN FITZHARDINGE PAUL BUTLER, V.C., 1915-1916  
D.S.O., K.R.R.C.

*London Gazette*, August 23, 1915 :

For conspicuous bravery in the Cameroons Cap- (Nov. 17,  
1914)  
tain John Fitzhardinge Paul Butler, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached Pioneer Company, Gold Coast Regt., West African Frontier Force.

On 17 November 1914 with a party of 13 men, he went into the thick bush and at once attacked the enemy, in strength about 100, including several

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Europeans, defeated them and captured their machine gun and many loads of ammunition.

(Dec. 27,  
1914) On 27 December 1914 when on patrol duty with a few men he swam the Ekam river which was held by the enemy, alone and in the face of a brisk fire, completed his reconnaissance on the further bank, and returned in safety. Two of his men were wounded while in the water.

1908— Captain EDWARD UNWIN, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.  
*London Gazette*, August 16, 1915 :

(April 25,  
26, 1915) Landing at Gallipoli. Commander Edward Unwin, R.N. While in *River Clyde* observing that the lighters which were to form a bridge to the shore had broken adrift, Commander Unwin left the ship and under a murderous fire attempted to get the lighters into position. He worked on until, suffering from the effects of cold and immersion, he was obliged to return to the ship, where he was wrapped up in blankets. Having in some degree recovered he returned to his work against the Doctor's order and completed it. He was later again attended by the Doctor for three abrasions caused by bullets, after which he once more left the ship, this time in a life-boat, to save some wounded men who were lying in shallow water near the beach. He continued at this heroic labour under continuous fire until forced to stop through physical exhaustion.

1917— Colonel BERNARD CYRIL FREYBURG, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., late Manchester Regt.

*London Gazette*, December 15, 1916 :

(No date) Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) B. C. Freyburg, D.S.O., R.W.Surr.R. and R.N.D. For most conspicuous bravery and brilliant leading as a Battalion Commander.

By his splendid personal gallantry he carried the initial attack straight through the enemy's front system of trenches. Owing to mist and heavy fire of all descriptions, Lt.-Col. Freyburg's command was



## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

much disorganised after the capture of the first objective. He personally rallied and reformed his men, including men from other units who had become intermixed.

He inspired all with his own contempt of danger. At the appointed time he led his men to the successful assault of the second objective—many prisoners being captured.

During this advance he was twice wounded. He again rallied and reformed all who were with him, and although unsupported in a very advanced position, he held his ground for the remainder of the day, and throughout the night, under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. When reinforced on the following morning, he organised the attack on a strongly fortified village and showed a fine example of dash in personally leading the assault, capturing the village and five hundred prisoners. In this operation he was again wounded.

Later in the afternoon, he was again wounded severely, but refused to leave the line till he had issued final instructions.

The personality, valour and utter contempt of danger on the part of this single officer enabled the lodgment in the most advanced objective of the Corps to be permanently held, and on this *point d'appui* the line was eventually formed.

Colonel JOHN STANDISH SURTEES PRENDERGAST 1915-  
VEREKER, Viscount GORT, V.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.,  
M.V.O., M.C., late Grenadier Guards.

*London Gazette*, November 27, 1918:

Capt. and Bt.-Major (A/Lt.-Col.) John Standish (Sept. 27,  
1918)  
Surtees Prendergast Vereker, Viscount Gort, D.S.O.,  
M.V.O., M.C., 1st Batt. Grenadier Guards. For  
most conspicuous bravery, skilful leading, and devo-  
tion to duty during the attack on the Guards Division  
on 27 September 1918 across the Canal du Nord near  
Fléguieres when in command of the 1st Batt. Grenadier

## APPENDIX F

Guards, the leading Battalion of the 3rd Guards Brigade.

Under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire he led his battalion with great skill and determination to the "forming up" ground where very severe fire from artillery and machine guns was again encountered. Although wounded he quickly grasped the situation, directed a platoon to proceed down a sunken road to make a flanking attack, and under terrific fire went across open ground to obtain the assistance of a tank which he personally led and directed to the best possible advantage; while thus fearlessly exposing himself he was again wounded by a shell. Notwithstanding considerable loss of blood, after lying on a stretcher for a time, he insisted on getting up and personally directing the further attack. By his magnificent example of devotion to duty and utter disregard of personal safety, all ranks were inspired to exert themselves to the utmost and the attack resulted in the capture of over 200 prisoners, two batteries of field guns, and numerous machine guns. Lt.-Col. Viscount Gort then proceeded to organise the defence of the captured position until he collapsed; even then he refused to leave the field until he had seen the "success signal" go up on the final objective.

The successful advance of the battalion was mainly due to the valour, devotion, and leadership of this very gallant officer.

1920—

Lieut.-Colonel DUDLEY GRAHAM JOHNSON, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., N. Stafford Regt.

*London Gazette*, January 6, 1919:

(Nov. 4,  
1918)

Capt. (A/Lt.-Col.) Dudley Graham Johnson, D.S.O., M.C., South Wales Borderers, attached 2nd Batt. Royal Sussex Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during the forcing of the Sambre Canal on 4 November 1918. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, of which the 2nd Batt. R. Sussex Regt. formed part, was ordered to cross

## SOME DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

by the lock South of Catillon. The position was strong, and before the bridge could be thrown, a steep bank leading up to the lock and a waterway about 100 yards short of the canal had to be crossed. The assaulting platoons and bridging parties R.E. on their arrival at the waterway were thrown into confusion by a heavy barrage and machine-gun fire, and heavy casualties were caused. At this moment Lt.-Col. Johnson arrived and realising the situation at once collected men to man the bridges and assist the R.E. and personally led the assault.

In spite of his efforts heavy enemy fire again broke up the assaulting and bridging parties. Without any hesitation he again organised the platoons and bridging parties and led them to the lock, this time succeeding in effecting a crossing, after which all was well.

During this time Lt.-Col. Johnson was under a very heavy fire which, though it nearly decimated the assaulting column, left him untouched.

His conduct was a fine example of great valour, coolness and intrepidity, which, added to his splendid leadership and the offensive spirit that he inspired in his battalion, were entirely responsible for the successful crossing.

## APPENDIX G

### THE ROLL OF HONOUR

#### Afghanistan, 1842

BOURKE, T., Paymaster 44th Regiment.

#### Scinde, 1843

T EW, J. M., Captain 22nd Regiment.

#### FIRST SIKH WAR, 1845-6

##### Moodkee, 1845

WORLEY, E., Cornet 3rd Light Dragoons.

##### Aliwal, 1846

WILLIAMS, G. B., Cornet 16th Lancers.

##### Sobraon, 1846

TAYLOR, C. C., *C.B.*, Lieut.-Colonel 29th Regiment.

#### SECOND SIKH WAR, 1849

##### Mooltan

MONTIZAMBERT, G. S., Major 10th Regiment.

##### Chillianwallah

BROOKES, R., Lieut.-Colonel 24th Regiment.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

##### Kaffir War, 1851

GORE, O. O., Captain 43rd Regiment.

HEARN, J. C., Captain 12th Regiment.

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

CRIMEA, 1854-6

Odessa, 1854

GIFFARD, H. W., Captain Royal Navy.

Alma, 1854

CHESTER, H. G., Lieut.-Colonel 23rd Fusiliers.  
CHEWTON, W. F., Viscount, Captain Scots Fusilier Guards.  
CONOLLY, J. C., Captain 23rd Fusiliers.  
DEW, A., Captain Royal Artillery.  
HARE, Hon. C. L., Captain 7th Fusiliers.  
MONCK, H. W., Captain 7th Fusiliers.  
RADCLIFFE, F. P., Lieutenant 23rd Fusiliers.  
SCHAW, J. G., Captain 55th Regiment.  
TEESDALE, H. G., Lieutenant Royal Engineers.  
WARDLAW, R., Lieutenant 19th Regiment.  
WYNN, A. W. W., Captain 23rd Fusiliers.  
YOUNG, Sir W. N., Bart., Lieutenant 23rd Fusiliers.

Balaklava, 1854

FITZGIBBON, J., Viscount, Lieutenant 8th Hussars.  
GOAD, T. H., Captain 13th Light Dragoons.  
HALKETT, J. T. D., Major 4th Light Dragoons.  
LOCKWOOD, G., Captain 8th Hussars.  
MONTGOMERY, H., Cornet 13th Light Dragoons.  
NOLAN, L. E., Captain 15th Hussars.  
OLDHAM, J. A., Captain 13th Light Dragoons.  
SPARKE, H. A., Lieutenant 4th Light Dragoons.  
THOMSON, J. H., Lieutenant 17th Lancers.  
WEBB, A. F. C., Captain 17th Lancers.  
WINTER, J. P., Captain 17th Lancers.

Inkermann, 1854

AINSLIE, F. G., Lieut.-Colonel 21st Fusiliers.  
CARPENTER, G., Lieut.-Colonel 41st Regiment.  
CARTWRIGHT, A. A., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
DASHWOOD, W. G., Lieutenant 50th Regiment.  
DOWLING, W. H., Lieutenant 20th Regiment.  
KER, J., Captain 19th Regiment.

## APPENDIX G

MACKINNON, L. D., Captain Coldstream Guards.  
NEWMAN, Sir R. L., Bart., Captain Grenadier Guards.  
SHARPE, J. B., Major 20th Regiment.

### Sevastopol, 1854-5

AGAR, Hon. C. W. H., Captain 44th Regiment.  
BELLEW, W., Lieutenant 1st Royals.  
CAULFIELD, F. W. C., Captain 44th Regiment.  
COBBE, H. C., *C.B.*, Colonel 4th Regiment.  
CRAIGIE, A. D., Captain Royal Engineers.  
CROKER, J. L., Captain 17th Regiment.  
DAVIES, O. G. S., Lieutenant 38th Regiment.  
DICKSON, W. F., Major 62nd Regiment.  
EGERTON, T. G., Colonel 77th Regiment.  
FITZROY, A. C. L., Captain Royal Artillery.  
FORMAN, E. R., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
GORDON, A., Captain Royal Artillery.  
GREATHED, G. H. H., Lieutenant Royal Navy.  
HAMMET, L. U., Commander Royal Navy.  
LYONS, E. M., Captain Royal Navy.  
MACGOWAN, J. A., Major 93rd Highlanders.  
MILLS, F., Lieut.-Colonel 7th Fusiliers.  
NORMAN, G. H., Captain 57th Regiment.  
PECHELL, W. H. C., Captain 77th Regiment.  
POWELL, C. T., Major 49th Regiment.  
ROSS, C. C., Captain 3rd Buffs.  
SHIFFNER, J., Captain 34th Regiment.  
SNOW, E. G., Captain Royal Artillery.  
TRYON, H., Lieutenant Rifle Brigade.  
TWYFORD, S., Lieutenant Royal Navy.  
TYLER, L. B., Lieut.-Colonel 62nd Regiment.  
WELSFORD, A. F., Major 97th Regiment.

### INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-9

#### Delhi, 1857

GREENSILL, T. W., Captain 24th Regiment.  
KNOX, E. W., Captain 75th Regiment.



## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

SPRING, F., Captain 24th Regiment.

YULE, R. A., Lieut.-Colonel 9th Lancers.

### Cawnpore, 1857

GORDON, J., Captain 82nd Regiment.

WOODFORD, G., Lieut.-Colonel Rifle Brigade.

### Lucknow, 1857

AYTOWN, H. A. W., Lieutenant 84th Regiment.

CARTER, W. M., Lieutenant 5th Fusiliers.

DENISON, H., Captain 90th Light Infantry.

HALIBURTON, J. F., Major 78th Highlanders.

JOHNSON, A. E., Captain 5th Fusiliers.

L'ESTRANGE, F., Captain 5th Fusiliers.

POWER, W., Captain 32nd Regiment.

SMITH, J. P., Major 2nd Dragoon Guards.

### Oudh, 1858

HOPE, Hon. A., *C.B.*, Lieut.-Colonel 93rd Highlanders.

HORNE, F. W., Major 7th Hussars.

WARDLAW, G., Captain 6th Dragoon Guards.

### SECOND CHINESE WAR, 1857-8

BRABAZON, L. B., Captain Royal Artillery.

KEARNEY, T. J., Major, Staff.

LAMBERT, W. F., Captain Royal Engineers.

### UMBEYLAH CAMPAIGN, 1863

#### Umbeylah Pass

SMITH, C. F., Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry.

### NEW ZEALAND

#### Maori War, 1864

BOOTH, H. J. P., Lieut.-Colonel 43rd Regiment.

GLOVER, R. C., Captain 43rd Regiment.

HAMILTON, J. F. C., Captain Royal Navy.

MURE, C. R., Captain 43rd Regiment.

## APPENDIX G

### ASHANTI WAR, 1873-4

#### Amoaful, 1874

BAIRD, W., Major 42nd Highlanders.

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### Kaffir War, 1877-8

#### Zulu War, 1879

#### Boer War, 1881

MOSTYN, W. E., Captain 24th Regiment.

WEATHERLEY, F. A., Captain late 6th Dragoons.

NORTHEY, Fras. V., Lieut.-Colonel 60th Rifles.

LAWRELL, W. G., Captain 4th Hussars.

WILKINSON, E. O. H., Lieutenant 60th Rifles.

HINGESTON, W. H., Major 58th Regiment.

ROMILLY, Fras., Commander Royal Navy.

### AFGHAN WAR, 1878-80

BROOKE, H. Fras., Colonel (Acting Brigadier-General), late  
109th Regiment.

BROWNLOW, Fras., *C.B.*, Lieut.-Colonel 72nd Highlanders.

BUTSON, S. G., Captain 9th Lancers.

CLELAND, R. S., Lieut.-Colonel 9th Lancers.

FROME, St. John T., Captain 72nd Highlanders.

SHAFTO, E. D., Captain Royal Artillery (Cabul).

SPENS, N. J., Captain 72nd Highlanders.

### EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN, 1882

COLVILLE, Thomas, Major 74th Highlanders.

GILL, W. J., Captain Royal Engineers.

### SUDAN CAMPAIGNS

#### Suakin, 1884

MONTRÉSOR, W. H. H., Lieutenant Royal Navy.

#### Sudan 1884-5

CARMICHAEL, L. M., Major 5th Lancers.

STEWART, J. H. D., *C.M.G.*, Lieut.-Colonel 11th Hussars.

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

STEWART, Sir Herbert, *K.C.B.*, Major-General.

ST. VINCENT, Viscount, Captain 16th Lancers.

### Khartum Expedition, 1897

SIDNEY, H. M., Major Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

## BURMA

### Third Burmese War, 1885-6

WILBRAHAM, A. G., Captain The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

## INDIA

### Hazara Expedition, 1888

BELEY, C. H. H., Captain Bengal Staff Corps.

### Relief of Chitral, 1895

BATTYE, F. D., Lieut.-Colonel Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

## AFRICA

### Unyoro, 1895

DUNNING, H. G., Captain Royal Fusiliers.

### SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902

AIRLIE, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Lieut.-Colonel 12th Lancers.

ALDORTH, W., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

ARBUTHNOT, R. R., Captain Royal Irish Regiment.

BLUNT, R. B., Major Lancashire Fusiliers.

BOOTH, A. W. C., Major Northumberland Fusiliers.

CASSON, F. G., Captain Northumberland Fusiliers.

CHISHOLME, J. J. Scott, Colonel late 5th Lancers.

COX, E., Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders.

CUMMING-BRUCE, Hon. J. F. T., Captain the Black Watch.

DAY, C. R., Major Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

DIMSDALE, W. P., Captain Royal Irish Rifles.

ETHELSTONE, A. P., Commander R.N.

FOSBERY, F. L., Captain Royal Irish Regiment.

GALBRAITH, F. A., Lieutenant Middlesex Regiment.

## APPENDIX G

- GOFF, W. E. D., Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards.  
GROGAN, E. B., Captain South Staffordshire Regiment.  
GUNNING, R. H., Lieut.-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
JERVIS-EDWARDS, C. B., Major Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
LAMBTON, A. F., Captain Highland Light Infantry.  
LINDSAY, M. W. H., Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders.  
LOFTUS, F. C., Captain Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
LOMAX, D. A. N., Captain The Welsh Regiment.  
LYSLEY, G. L., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
MACBEAN, A. E., *D.S.O.*, Captain Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
MASSY, H. H., Major Royal Engineers.  
MONRO, C. G., Lieutenant Gordon Highlanders.  
MURRAY, F. D., Major The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).  
O'BRIEN, W. D., Captain The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).  
PAGET, G. L., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
PROTHERO, F. L., Captain The Welsh Regiment.  
QUICKE, F. C., Major 1st Dragoon Guards.  
RAPHAEL, F. M., Lieutenant South Lancashire Regiment.  
RAY, G. L. S., Major Northumberland Fusiliers.  
ROBERTS, Hon. F. H. S., *V.C.*, Lieutenant King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
ROBINSON, S. L., Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
ROSE, C. E., Captain Royal Horse Guards.  
SAUNDERSON, L. T., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
STEWART, W. H. Wemys, Captain Rifle Brigade.  
WATSON, J. C., Captain Royal Artillery.  
WELCH, N. C., Major Hampshire Regiment.  
WILKINS, F. A. P., Captain Suffolk Regiment.

## SOMALILAND

### Expedition against the Mullah, 1903

BRUCE, C. M. D., Captain Royal Artillery.

### KATFIA, BLUE NILE, 1908

LOGAN, H. S., Leicestershire Regiment.

# THE ROLL OF HONOUR

## EASTERN SUDAN, 1914

CONRY, J. L. J., *D.S.O.*, Major Connaught Rangers.

## GREAT WAR, 1914-18

### 1914

ALSTON, J. W., Major Royal Irish Rifles.

ANDERSON, C. H., Captain Highland Light Infantry.

BARSTOW, J. B., Major Royal Engineers.

BENSON, J. P., Captain East Surrey Regiment.

BRADFORD, Sir E. R., Bt., Colonel Seaforth Highlanders.

BROUN, E. S., Captain Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.

BROWNING, J. A., Major 2nd Dragoon Guards.

BUCKLE, H., Captain Royal Artillery.

BUCKLE, M. P., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal West Kent Regiment.

CAMERON, W. H. V., Captain Highland Light Infantry.

CHICHESTER, E. B., Captain The Buffs.

CHICHESTER, R. G. I., Captain Highland Light Infantry.

CORRY, J. B., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Engineers.

CRISPIN, H. T., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Sussex Regiment.

DANIELL, E. H. E., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Irish Regiment.

DARLEY, A. T., Commander Royal Navy.

DAWNEY, Hon. H., *D.S.O.*, Major 2nd Life Guards.

DENMAN-JUBB, C. O., Captain West Riding Regiment.

DICKINSON, F. A., Major Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

DOCKER, G. A. M., Captain Royal Fusiliers.

DORINGTON, T. P., Major Royal Dragoons.

DUNCAN, S., Captain Gloucestershire Regiment.

ENGLAND, R., Major Royal Artillery.

FERRAR, W. H., Captain Welsh Regiment.

FOLJAMBE, H. F. F. B., Major King's Royal Rifle Corps.

GARDNER, R. M. S., Major Gloucestershire Regiment.

GRIERSON, Sir J. M., *K.C.B.*, *C.V.O.*, *C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, late Royal Artillery.

GWYER, A. G., Captain 5th Dragoon Guards.

HAMILTON, H. I. W., *C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, Major-General, late The Queen's Regiment.

## APPENDIX G

- HIGGINBOTHAM, C. E., Major Northamptonshire Regiment.  
 HOPE-JOHNSTONE, J. W., Major Royal Artillery.  
 HUGHES, T. H., Captain Worcestershire Regiment.  
 JENKINSON, J. B., Major Rifle Brigade.  
 KENNEDY, A. E., Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
 KERRICH, J. H., Major Welsh Regiment.  
 KNOX, A. W. C., Captain Royal Irish Regiment.  
 LEA, G. E., Captain Worcestershire Regiment.  
 LEIGH, C., *D.S.O.*, Captain King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
 LE MARCHANT, L. St. G., *D.S.O.*, Colonel East Lancashire Regiment.  
 MACARTHUR-ONSLow, A. W., Captain 16th Lancers.  
 MASSIE, J. H., *D.S.O.*, Captain Royal Artillery.  
 METHUEN, C. O'B. H., Captain Royal Warwickshire Regiment.  
 MIDDLETON, Lieutenant H. T., Royal Navy.  
 MONTRESOR, E. H., Colonel Royal Sussex Regiment.  
 MURRAY, T. F., Major Highland Light Infantry.  
 MURRAY, W. E., Captain Gordon Highlanders.  
 NESBITT, A. S., Captain Worcestershire Regiment.  
 NEVILLE, L. J. N., Captain Royal Engineers.  
 NORTH, C. N., Major Royal Engineers.  
 PACK-BERESFORD, C. G., Major Royal West Kent Regiment.  
 PERCIVAL, A. J.-B., *D.S.O.*, Major Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 PHILLIPS, E. H., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Artillery.  
 PRITTIE, Hon. F. R. D., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
 PRYCE-BROWN, W. H., Major Royal Marine Light Infantry.  
 RICKMAN, S. H., Major Rifle Brigade.  
 ROSE, Sir F. S., Bt., Captain 10th Hussars.  
 SIMMS, G. N., *M.V.O.*, Captain Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 SPRINGFIELD, G. P. O., Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards.  
 STAPYLTON, G. J. C., Major Royal Artillery.  
 STEEL, E. B., *M.B.*, Major Royal Army Medical Corps.  
 STYLES, F. E., Lieutenant Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 TALBOT, E. L., Lieutenant Royal Artillery.  
 THOMSON, E. P., Major Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 TRUEMAN, C. F. H., Captain Manchester Regiment.



## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

- WALKER, O. B., Captain 15th Hussars.  
WALKER, W. B., Major Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire  
Regiment.  
WALLER, Sir F. E., Bt., Captain Royal Fusiliers.  
WELBY, G. E. E., Major South Wales Borderers.  
WICKHAM, W. J., Captain Scots Guards.  
WYNDHAM, Hon. W. R., Captain late 17th Lancers.  
YOUNG, J. E., Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers.

### 1915

- ABADIE, E. H. E., *D.S.O.*, Major 9th Lancers.  
ADAMS, G. S., Major Lancashire Fusiliers.  
ALEXANDER, W. L., Lieut.-Colonel Princess of Wales's Own  
Yorkshire Regiment.  
ALSTON, R. C. W., Captain Highland Light Infantry.  
ANDERSON, W. J., Major late West Riding Regiment.  
ATKINSON, W. H. J. St. L., Captain Royal Dragoons.  
BANKES, E. N., Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards.  
BATES, S. G., Captain 7th Hussars.  
BLACK-HAWKINS, C. C. R., Captain Hampshire Regiment.  
BLISS, W. M., Lieut.-Colonel The Cameronians (Scottish  
Rifles).  
BROMLEY, C., Major Lancashire Fusiliers.  
BRYANT, H. G., *D.S.O.*, Captain Shropshire Light Infantry.  
CAMPBELL, J. A. L., Captain Argyll and Sutherland High-  
landers.  
CARDEN, D. A., Captain Seaforth Highlanders.  
CHAPMAN, A. H. D., Captain Royal Dragoons.  
CHAPMAN, E. H., Lieut.-Colonel Princess of Wales's Own  
Yorkshire Regiment.  
CLERK, R. V., Captain The Cameronians (Scottish High-  
landers).  
CONNELL, A. H., Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
CONNER, R., Major Gloucestershire Regiment.  
COX, R. J. P., Major Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
CUTHELL, A. H., Major West Yorkshire Regiment.  
DAVIDSON, D. H., Captain Seaforth Highlanders.  
DAVIDSON, W. L., *C.B.*, Colonel Royal Artillery.

## APPENDIX G

- DEANE, J. H., Major Hampshire Regiment.  
 DENNY, L. S., Captain 5th Dragoon Guards.  
 DICK, J. C., Captain Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 DOVE, P. M., Major Sherwood Foresters.  
 DU MAURIER, G. L. B., *D.S.O.*, Colonel Royal Fusiliers.  
 EASTWOOD, W., Captain Royal Irish Rifles.  
 EGERTON, G. A., Major 19th Hussars.  
 ELGEE, H. F., Captain South Wales Borderers.  
 FINCH, H. M., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Berkshire Regiment.  
 FORRESTER, R. E., Captain The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).  
 FRANKLAND, T. H. C., Major Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
 GAISFORD, W. T., Lieut.-Colonel Seaforth Highlanders.  
 GALLOWAY, H. B., Major Seaforth Highlanders.  
 GARNONS-WILLIAMS, R. D., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Fusiliers.  
 GAUSSEN, A. W. D., Captain Highland Light Infantry.  
 GOUGH, J. E., *V.C.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late Rifle Brigade.  
 HARVEY, R. P., Major Royal Berkshire Regiment.  
 HAYES, E. de L., Major The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).  
 HELYAR, M. H., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
 HICKS, F. R., Lieut.-Colonel Hampshire Regiment.  
 HILL, C. G., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Berkshire Regiment.  
 HODGSON, M. R. K., Captain Royal Fusiliers.  
 HOOPER, C. W., Captain Highland Light Infantry.  
 HOSLEY, W. J. S., Major King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
 KILGOUR, H., Colonel late Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 LAFONE, C. A., *D.S.O.*, Captain Devonshire Regiment.  
 LEEKE, R. H., Major Rifle Brigade.  
 LEIGH, E., Major Hampshire Regiment.  
 LE MOTTÉE, E. D'A., Major Gloucestershire Regiment.  
 LEVINGE, H. G., Lieut.-Colonel Norfolk Regiment.  
 LOMAX, S. H., *C.B.*, Lieut.-General late The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).  
 LOXLEY, A. N., Captain Royal Navy.  
 LUTYENS, C. G., Captain East Lancashire Regiment.  
 MACBEAN, D. G. F., Lieutenant Gordon Highlanders.

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

- MACLACHLAN, K. D. M., Captain Seaforth Highlanders.  
MAKINS, G., *M.V.O.*, Captain King's Own Rifle Corps.  
MARKS, C. H., Captain Royal Flying Corps, late Middlesex Regiment.  
MARTIN, A. R. S., Lieut.-Colonel The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment.  
MEYSEY-THOMPSON, Hon. C. H. M., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
MONK, G. P. de B., Captain Welsh Regiment.  
MOORE, H. G. A., Lieut.-Colonel East Yorkshire Regiment.  
MURIEL, S. H. F., Captain Border Regiment.  
NEAVE, A., Major 16th Lancers.  
NEWTON, D. O. C., *M.V.O.*, Captain Middlesex Regiment.  
PALMER, R. G., Captain South Wales Borderers.  
PARKER, E. D., Captain late Manchester Regiment.  
PERKINS, A. C., Major Indian Army.  
PICTON-WARLOW, W., Captain Welsh Regiment.  
POVAH, F., Captain Royal Scots.  
PURVES, G. G. de B., Captain Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
REEVE, W. T. M., *C.M.G.*, Lieut.-Colonel Leinster Regiment.  
REID, G. W., Captain Hampshire Regiment.  
ROBINS, G. U., Captain East Yorkshire Regiment.  
RUCK, G. J., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
SCOTT, H. V., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W., Brigadier-General late Middlesex Regiment.  
SHAKERLEY, G. C., *D.S.O.*, Major King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
SHERSTON, S. A., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
SLACKE, R. C., Major The Buffs.  
SMITH, H. Carington, Lieut.-Colonel Hampshire Regiment.  
STEPHENSON, E. S., *D.S.O.*, Captain Gloucestershire Regiment.  
STOTHERD, S. B., Major Suffolk Regiment.  
TALLOH, G. S., Lieut.-Colonel Gloucestershire Regiment.  
TAYLOR, A. A. C., Captain Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
TAYLOR, H. M., Major Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
TRYON, R., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
TURNER, C. H., Major Suffolk Regiment.

## APPENDIX G

WALKER, C. C., Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
 WALKER, G. H., Captain Highland Light Infantry.  
 WARD, J. S., Lieutenant late Rifle Brigade (Major Canadian Light Infantry).  
 WHITTLE, C. H. S., Lieutenant 15th Hussars.  
 WICKHAM, C. H., Captain Royal Fusiliers.  
 WILKINSON, C. A., Major Shropshire Light Infantry.  
 WILKINSON, O. C., Captain East Yorkshire Regiment.  
 WILLIAMS, E. E., *D.S.O.*, Major Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 WILLIAMS, J. H. J., Captain Royal Fusiliers.  
 WILSON, H. S., Captain Royal Artillery.  
 WOOD, A. G. N., *D.S.O.*, Major Essex Regiment.  
 WOOD, J. L., *D.S.O.*, Captain 18th Hussars.  
 WOODMAN, J. E. S., *D.S.O.*, Major Lancashire Fusiliers.  
 WORMALD, F., *C.B.*, Colonel late 12th Lancers.  
 WREFORD-BROWN, C. W., *D.S.O.*, Captain Northumberland Fusiliers.

### *Club Staff :*

TRENFIELD, C., Private Royal Berkshire Regiment.

## 1916

ADDISON, A. J. B., Lieut.-Colonel late Royal Irish Rifles.  
 ANNESLEY, A. C., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Fusiliers.  
 ARTHUR, H. B. C., Major Royal Artillery.  
 ASH, W. C. C., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Middlesex Regiment.  
 ASPINALL, R. L., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Cheshire Regiment (late 15th Hussars).  
 BARTLEY, S. C., Captain late Royal Artillery.  
 BEAUCLERK, A. N., Major North Staffordshire Regiment.  
 BIRCHAM, H. F. W., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
 BONHAM, T. P., Captain Royal Navy.  
 BOWKER, F. J., Lieut.-Colonel late Hampshire Regiment.  
 BROWNE, D. A., Captain Royal Irish Regiment.  
 BULLER, H. C., *D.S.O.*, Major Rifle Brigade (Lieut.-Colonel Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry).

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

- BUTLER, J. F. P., *V.C.*, *D.S.O.*, Captain King's Royal Rifle Corps (attached West African Frontier Force).
- CAMPION, E., Major Seaforth Highlanders.
- CARTLAND, G. T., Captain Rifle Brigade.
- CRIPPIN, H. W., Captain Royal Artillery.
- DAVIS, W. J., Captain King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- FISHBOURNE, C. E., Lieut.-Colonel Northumberland Fusiliers.
- FITTON, H. G., *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, *A.D.C.*, Brigadier-General late Royal West Kent Regiment.
- FITZGERALD, A. E., Lieut.-Colonel East Surrey Regiment.
- FORSYTH, C. G., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Yorkshire Regiment.
- GRAY, F. W., Captain South Wales Borderers.
- GUYON, G. S., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Fusiliers.
- HALL, P. S. B., Captain The Buffs.
- HAMMICK, S. F., Captain Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry.
- HARDINGE, P. R., Major The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
- HARTER, J. G., Captain Durham Light Infantry.
- HENEKER, F. C., Major Leinster Regiment.
- HIGGON, J. A., Major late Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- HOLDSWORTH, A. M., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Berkshire Regiment.
- HUGHES, A. A., Captain South Wales Borderers.
- JACKSON, C. C., Lieut.-Colonel Indian Army.
- JOHNSON, R. G. M., Major Royal Artillery.
- JONES, F. A., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel (late Welsh Regiment).
- KIRK, H. B., Major Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- LYLE, W., Lieut.-Colonel Northumberland Fusiliers (late The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment).
- LYNCH, C. W. D., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry).
- MACKINTOSH, D. B., Captain The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

## APPENDIX G

- MACNAMARA, C. C., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Irish Regiment.  
 MARKES, J. C., Major Leinster Regiment.  
 MORRIS, T. H. P., *M.C.*, Lieut.-Colonel Rifle Brigade.  
 MORRISON, C. G., *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late 1st  
     Dragoons.  
 OLIVER, G. B., Major Royal Artillery.  
 ORR-EWING, J. A., Lieutenant Royal Navy.  
 PALK, Hon. L. C. W., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Hampshire  
     Regiment.  
 PATTEN, C. H., Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
 PHILLPOTTS, L. M., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Brigadier-General  
     late Royal Artillery.  
 PRICE, J. T., Captain Royal Artillery.  
 PROWSE, C. B., *D.S.O.*, Brigadier-General late Somerset  
     Light Infantry.  
 RAGSTON-PIGOTT, E. A., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Northamp-  
     tonshire Regiment.  
 ROWE, S. F., Commander Royal Navy.  
 RYAN, C. I., Major Essex Regiment.  
 SILVERTOP, A. E., Commander Royal Navy.  
 SOAMES, M. G., Captain Royal Engineers.  
 STEWART, C. E., *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late The Black  
     Watch (Royal Highlanders).  
 TRENCH, F. Le P., Lieutenant Leinster Regiment.  
 WALTER, H. E., Lieut.-Colonel Lincolnshire Regiment.  
 WATERLOW, J. B., *D.S.O.*, Commander Royal Navy.  
 WEBB, R. B., Major late Royal Dragoons.  
 WILLIAMS, H. F., Major late Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 WILSON, D. D., *M.C.*, Major Indian Army.  
 WILSON, H. H., Major The King's Own (Royal Lancaster)  
     Regiment.  
 WYLLIE, H. T. W., Captain 4th Dragoon Guards.
- Club Staff :*
- NOLAN, G., Private Royal Fusiliers.



## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

1917

- ALSTON, E. A. B., Lieut.-Colonel Northamptonshire Regiment.
- BALFOUR, J. M., *M.C.*, Major Royal Artillery.
- BARCLAY, G. E., Captain The King's Own Regiment.
- BATTYE, C. W., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Shropshire Light Infantry.
- BLUNT, D. H., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Devonshire Regiment.
- BODEN, A. D., Major Rifle Brigade.
- BOSTOCK, R. A., Surgeon-Captain Scots Guards.
- BROMILOW, J. N., Major The King's Own Regiment.
- BURKE, C. J., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Irish Regiment.
- CARTWRIGHT, A. G., Major Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.
- CHESTER-MASTER, R. C., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- CONWAY, A. S., *D.S.O.*, Major North Staffordshire Regiment.
- COOKE, H. H. A., Captain Connaught Rangers.
- DAWSON, A. G., Major Middlesex Regiment.
- DE GEX, F. J., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late Bedfordshire Regiment.
- DE LA FONTAINE, H. V. M., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal West Surrey Regiment.
- DOHERTY-HOLWELL, R. V., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Engineers.
- DRYSDALE, A. I., Major Royal Artillery.
- FABER, S. C., Major Royal Artillery.
- GALTON, F. W. J., Lieutenant Devonshire Regiment.
- GILLMAN, A. G., Major Royal Artillery.
- GODMAN, L., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.
- GORDON, C. W. E., Brigadier-General late The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
- GOSLING, C., *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- GRISSELL, B. S., Captain Norfolk Regiment.
- HALL, F. H., Commander Royal Navy.

## APPENDIX G

- HAY, A., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
 HENDERSON, C. E. P., Captain Royal Artillery.  
 HOPE-JOHNSTONE, H. M., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Fusiliers.  
 HORSFALL, A. G., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel East Riding Regiment.  
 LEE, P. W., Captain Royal Artillery.  
 MACLACHLAN, R. C., *D.S.O.*, Brigadier-General late Rifle Brigade.  
 MCCONNELL, M. H., Major Royal Artillery.  
 MCGILDOWNY, W., Major Royal Artillery.  
 MACWATT, N. I., Captain Seaforth Highlanders.  
 MANNERS, LORD R. W. O., *D.S.O.*, Major late King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
 MAPLES, W. E., Major West Riding Regiment.  
 MEYRICK, R. J. J., Lieut.-Colonel late Royal Fusiliers.  
 MURE, G. A. S., Captain late King's Royal Rifle Corps.  
 MURRAY, H. F. F., Major The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).  
 NICHOLSON, W. A., Major Royal Artillery.  
 PEPLOE, K., Captain Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry.  
 POTTER, K. M., Major Royal Artillery.  
 PRIDHAM, G. F., Lieut.-Colonel Welsh Regiment.  
 RAWLINGS, C. G., *C.M.G.*, *C.I.E.*, Brigadier-General late Somerset Light Infantry.  
 RICH, C. B., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Artillery.  
 ROBERTS, A. C., *D.S.O.*, Colonel Royal Fusiliers.  
 ROBERTSON, N. B., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel West Riding Regiment.  
 ROCHFORD-BOYD, H. C., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel late Royal Artillery.  
 ROSS, A. J., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Engineers.  
 RUSSELL, L. C. B., Captain Rifle Brigade.  
 SALTREN-WILLETT, A. J., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.  
 SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG, F. S. N., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel South Staffordshire Regiment.  
 SIMON, V. H., Major Royal Engineers.  
 STOPFORD, H. F., Major Royal Artillery.  
 STREET, H. E., *C.M.G.*, Colonel Royal Artillery.

## THE ROLL OF HONOUR

SYMONS, F. A., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.B.*, Colonel Royal Army Medical Corps.

TEACHER, N. McD., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Scots Fusiliers.

THOMPSON, H., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.

TIDSWELL, C. R., Captain Royal Dragoons.

TYRELL, G. E., *D.S.O.*, Colonel Royal Artillery.

WALKER, H. J., Major Royal Engineers.

WALKER, R., Major Royal Engineers.

WATSON, W., Lieut.-Colonel Somerset Light Infantry.

WESTBY, E. H. H., Captain Welsh Regiment.

### 1918

ARCHDALE, T. M., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

ARMSTRONG, A., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Wiltshire Regiment.

BEDDOES, H. R., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

BOVET, W., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Engineers.

BRODIE, W. L., *V.C.*, Lieut.-Colonel Highland Light Infantry.

BROWNE, Lord A. E., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

BUDGE, P. P., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

CAPE, G. A. S., *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General late Royal Artillery.

DAWSON, W. R. A., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.

DENNISS, T. V. B., Captain Royal Berkshire Regiment.

DOONER, J. G., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

FORSTER, G. N. B., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

FURSE, E. W., Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

GORE, R. C., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Brigadier-General Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

GUBBINS, R. E., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel late Shropshire Light Infantry.

HASSARD, E. J., Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

HORN, R., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Colonel Seaforth Highlanders.

JONES-VAUGHAN, H. T. C., Major Rifle Brigade.

## APPENDIX G

- KANE, R. R. G., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Munster Fusiliers.
- KATINAKIS, F. B., Lieutenant 3rd Dragoon Guards.
- LAWTON, E. G., Captain East Surrey Regiment.
- LIPSETT, L. J., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Major-General late Royal Irish Regiment.
- MACINNES, D. S., *D.S.O.*, Brigadier-General late Royal Engineers.
- MACLACHLAN, A. F. C., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- MARTIN, C. T., Brigadier-General late Royal Engineers.
- PAYNTER, C. T., Lieutenant Royal Navy.
- PRIaulx, G. K., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- SANDERS, A. R. C., *D.S.O.*, Brigadier-General late Royal Engineers.
- STIRLING, C. R. H., *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, Lieut.-Colonel The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
- THORNHILL, J. E., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Seaforth Highlanders.
- THORNTON, G. St. L., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.
- TILNEY, L. A., Major Royal Horse Guards.
- TRUMBLE, F. H. G., Lieutenant Royal Navy.
- UTTERSON, H. K., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Lancashire Fusiliers.
- WALCOT, B., *D.S.O.*, Major Royal Engineers.
- WINNINGTON, J. F. S., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Worcestershire Regiment.
- WOLLASTON, F. H. A., *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Rifle Brigade.

### 1919

- NOAKE, A. S., Captain Indian Army.
- WALKER, H. N., *O.B.E.*, *M.C.*, Lieut.-Colonel Welsh Regiment.

### 1920

- EDEN, W. R., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

## APPENDIX H

### A CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES, STATUARY, ETC., IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CLUB

THIS list of gifts made by Members, and of articles of value purchased out of the Club Funds, contains only those now in its possession. Many other donations are to be found in the lists printed at the end of old copies of the *Rules and Regulations*, but many of these would appear to have been lost or destroyed, while others, which are of no present interest and for which no room can be found, have been given away to other Institutions. In the first few years of the Club's existence, gifts of books presented to the Library were also printed annually, but this practice was soon given up. These early lists contain none of any value, and they are therefore omitted here. It was not till after the Great War that records of book presentations were preserved, and, with the exception of two which are inscribed by the donors, the catalogue of books include only those given since 1916.

An attempt has been made to give the dates of the several donations. In the case of a few of the more important pictures and statues these are to be found in the earlier Reports of the Committee, or, if purchased by the Club or by subscriptions of the Members, in the Accounts. From 1928 onwards a list of presentations is given in the Committee's Reports. But in most cases it has been found possible only to enter the year in which they first appear in the Lists printed at the end of copies of the *Rules and Regulations*. For two reasons the result can only be approximate: first, the printed list runs from June to June;

## APPENDIX H

and secondly, the *Rules and Regulations* were not always printed annually, the same copy often serving for two or even three years. The attribution to donors also sometimes varies, due originally to printer's errors which have not been checked and which have been carried on from year to year. In this catalogue, therefore, the names are given as stated in the first mention of the gift.



# PORTRAITS

## I. OIL PAINTINGS

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date
H.M. Queen Victoria . . . . .	Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.	Subscriptions	1851 p. 58
F.M. H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, K.G., C.-in-C.	John Hoppner, R.A.	The Committee for 1864	1865 p. 79
H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, K.G., Lord High Admiral	John Hoppner, R.A.	The Committee for 1864	1865 p. 79
H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	E. Gustave Girardot	The Club	1847 p. 78
F.M. H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	E. C. Dingli	Subscriptions	1928 p. 103
F.M. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, on horseback	Henry William Pickersgill, R.A.	Subscriptions	1852 p. 59
Do. full length (a copy)	John Jackson, R.A.	Major J. B. Paget, late W. Yorks Regt.	1919 p. 59
Admiral Viscount Nelson . . . . .	Francis Lemuel Abbott	Subscriptions	1852 p. 78
Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B. .	John Wood	(No record) <sup>1</sup>	p. 12
Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B. .	—	Sir P. Durham	Before p. 23
John, first Duke of Marlborough . .	—	Col. G. T. Rowland, late R.A.	1845 1853/4 —

<sup>1</sup> It may have been acquired by the Club after his death in 1838, but it does not appear in any list until 1879.

PORTRAITS : OIL PAINTINGS (*continued*)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date	
General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. .	—	Sir John Kirkland	1869/70	p. 61
F.M. Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and his brother Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, G.C.B.	—	Capt. J. S. Manning, late 1st D. Guards	1849/50	p. 78
F.M. Lord Raglan, G.C.B. (a copy) .	Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.	The Club	1865	p. 79
Arthur, 2nd Earl of Granard, 1st Col. of the Royal Irish Regt., 1684-6 . . .	—	Officers of the Royal Irish Regt. (on loan)	1922	—
F.M. The Rt. Hon. G. J. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., C.-in-C. The R. Irish Regt., 1898-1913 . . .	—	Do.	1922	—
Rt. Hon. Sir George Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., late R.E.	—	Bequeathed by Gen. A. F. Gatliff, D.L.	1929	—
Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, Kt., K.C.B.	—	Do.	1929	—
Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax, b. 1738 . . . . .	Sir Martin Archer-Shee, P.R.A.	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. (on loan)	1933	—
The Emperor Napoleon I . . . .	—	Col. G. H. Cardew, C.B.E., D.S.O., late R.A.S.C.	1927	—

"After Waterloo" (Napoleon in his carriage)	T. Watkins Chapman	Paymaster Capt. V. A. Lawford, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. ret.	1932/3	—
Queen Mary (of Modena), Wife of James II	Simon Verelst (1644-1721?)	H. E. Surtees, Esq., and Capt. C. Freville Surtees, both late 10th Hussars	1864	p. 50
Nell Gwynne . . . . .	Sir Peter Lely	Major J. A. Hay, late H.L.I.	1894	p. 50
Nell Gwynne as Venus with her son, Charles Beaulerk, Earl of Burford	Sir Peter Lely	The Club	1925	p. 50
Portrait of a lady . . . . .	Albert Cuyp (1620-91)	Surg.-Major L. Armstrong, late A.M.S.	1906/7	—
Emma, Lady Hamilton (Miniature Portrait)	—	J. Penry Williams, Esq., late 1st Royals	1853/4	—

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## 2. ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, ETC.

King Charles II. Half-length engraved by G. Smith	Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1743)	Major-Gen. E. Renouard James, late R.E.	1896/7	—
"H.R.H. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Col. of the Coldstream Guards." Engd. by E. Morton	W. C. Ross	Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	1849/50	—
H.M. King Edward VII. Engd. by J. B. Pratt	Luke Fildes, R.A.	Officers of the Royal Irish Regt. (on loan)	1922	—
"Bonaparte à la bataille d'Arcole An V." Engd. by T. Longhi	Le Gros	Lt.-Col. E. W. Montgomerie, M.C., late Norfolk Regt.	1930	—
"Napoléon." Engd. by Aristide Louis	Paul de la Roche, 1838	Do.	1930	—

PORTRAITS : ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, ETC. (continued)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date
"Napoléon, Fontainebleau 31 Mars 1814." Engd. by J. François (Another copy of the same) . . .	Paul de la Roche Do.	Lt.-Col. G. T. Rowland, late R.A. Col. F. B. Montague, late 4th Hussars Major W. M. Bell, late 3rd Hussars	1849/50 1908 1879/80
"S.M. Le Roi de Rome Dedié à S.M. Imple. et Royale Marie Louise," etc. etc. Engd. by Auguste Desnoyers	F. Gerard		—
"Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, Président de la République Française." Lithograph with autograph signature Frederick III, German Emperor. Photogravure	Lafosse, 18 Octobre 1848	Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	1851/2
F.M. Duke of Wellington, K.G. Engd. by H. T. Ryall from a Daguerreotype portrait in 1844	—	H.I.M. The German Empress	1890/1
"Wellington, Waterloo, June 19, 1815" (in his handwriting). Engd. by F. Bromley	—	Lt.-Col. E. W. Montgomerie, M.C., late Norfolk Regt.	1930
Bust Portrait Medallion of the Duke of Wellington with autograph letter to his son, Lord Charles Wellesley, given by the latter to Col. Daniell	Lady Burghersh	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	1930/1 —

"F.M. Duke of Wellington at Apsley House reading despatches." Engd. by F. Bacon	T. J. Banks	Col. F. B. Montague, late 4th Hussars	1908	—
"The Interview between Wellington and Nelson." Engd. by S. W. Reynolds	J. P. Knight, A.R.A.	W. T. Evans, Esq., late Deputy Commissary	1888/9	—
Another copy of the above. . . .	Do.	—	1878/9	—
"Lord Nelson," half-length, with autograph letter to Capt. Collins, 30th Regt., signed and dated Naples, July 23, 1799	—	? Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	—	—
"Major-Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., Governor of Plymouth." Engd. by C. Turner, A.R.A.	— Saunders	Col. A. J. Reynell Pack, C.B., late 7th Fusiliers	1850/1	—
F.M. Lord Seaton, G.C.B.. . . .	—	Major-Gen. Montgomery Moore	1891/2	—
F.M. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H. Engd. by Samuel Reynolds	John Hayter	Capt. H. Vaughan Brooke, late 3rd D. Guards	1899/1900	—
Lt.-Gen. Sir John Moore, K.B., pub. 1809	—	Col. H. D. Goldsmith, late D.C.L.I.	1929/30	—
"Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Inglis, K.C.B., Colonel of the 57th Regt., Commanding at the Battle of Albuhera in 1811"	—	Major J. W. L. Elgee, late Middlesex Regt.	1925/7	—
Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne . . . .	—	Major-Gen. Hon. C. Wrottesley, late R.E.	1891/2	p. 67
Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.	—	Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	1852/3	—

PORTRAITS : ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, ETC. (*continued*)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date	
F.M. Lord Raglan, G.C.B. Engd. by H. Cousins	Sir F. Grant, P.R.A.	E. Colston, Esq., late 15th Hussars	1858/9	p. 80
Small prints of 15 Admirals in 3 frames :	—	Major E. C. Russell, late Hampshire Regt.	1929/30	—
Sir George Rooke . . . . .				
Robert Blake . . . . .				
Sir Cloudesley Shovel . . . . .				
Lord Keppel . . . . .				
Lord Anson . . . . .				
Admiral Benbow . . . . .				
Lord Hawke . . . . .				
Lord Collingwood . . . . .				
Viscount Duncan . . . . .				
Earl Howe . . . . .				
Lord Hood . . . . .				
Admiral Kempenfelt . . . . .				
Earl St. Vincent . . . . .				
Lord Nelson . . . . .				
Sir James Saumarez . . . . .				
7 Old coloured Prints (caricatures), 1815 :				
Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton . . . . .	—	Lt.-Col. H. A. St. J. Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade	? 1892/3	—



Lt.-Gen. Lord Hill . . . . . Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France H.R.H. The Prince Regent of Great Britain William Frederick, King of Prussia . The Duke of Wellington . . . . Alexander I, Emperor of Russia . Lt.-Col. Charles William Stewart, 18th Light Dragoons, afterwards 3rd Mar- quess of Londonderry, K.G., G.C.B. Engd. by H. Meyer Henry, 7th Duke of Beaufort . . . .	Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.  J. R. Swinton  —  —  —  Frank Holl  Sir Leslie Ward (Spy)  —	Col. H. E. Malet, late 18th Hussars  E. Colston, Esq., late 15th Hussars Col. G. A. W. Forrest  The Club  Lady Stewart  Capt. J. E. Gilkes, late R. Scots Fusiliers Major E. S. Jackson, late 6th Dragoons	1896/7  1858/9 1900  1897/8 1887/8 1932 1912/3	—  —  —  —  —
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PORTRAITS: ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS, ETC. (continued)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date
"Lt.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Political A.D.C. to the Secy. of State for India 1901-1909." Photogravure	—	Lady Wyllie	1911/12
"Capt. C. H. Dean, late 12th Lancers, Chief Constable in the Metropolitan Police Force, 1890-1910." Cartoon from <i>Vanity Fair</i>	Sir Leslie Ward (Spy)	Major M. H. Tomlin, O.B.E., late Green Howards	1928
"Mrs. Ellen Gwynn." Engd. by P. V. B. 1751	Sir Peter Lely	Lt.-Col. L. Howard Irby, late 74th Highlanders	1896/7
Nell Gwynne's Children, James, Lord Beaclerk and Charles Beaclerk, Duke of St. Albans. Etchings	—	Mrs. Croome	1931
Anne, Countess of Mornington (Mother of the Duke of Wellington). Engd. by Thos. Hodgetts. Pub. 1839	Lady Burghersh	Comr. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930/1
Emma, Lady Hamilton. Engd. by Henry Meyer	George Romney	Mrs. Charles Haggard	1929/30

3. BUSTS AND STATUETTES

H.M. Queen Victoria. Marble bust on Pedestal	Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A.	The Club	1889 p. 97
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H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII). Marble bust on pedestal

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales (Queen Alexandra). Marble bust on pedestal

H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Plaster bust

Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Marble bust

Arthur, Duke of Wellington. Ivory statuette

Viscount Nelson. Marble bust

Napoleon I. Ivory statuette . . .

Napoleon III. Bronze equestrian statuette

H. Garland

H. Garland

Count Gleichen  
— Beynes

Matthew Noble

—

—

—

C. F. Fuller

Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B. 1879 p. 118

Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B. 1879 p. 118

The Club 1881/2 p. 56

Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards 1853/4 p. 59

Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B. 1884/5 p. 59

Col. J. R. Blagden Hale, unattached 1852/3 —

Major Samuel Pole, late 12th Lancers 1849/50 p. 59

Col. J. R. Blagden Hale, unattached 1852/3 —

Capt. G. C. Durant, late 12th Lancers 1858/9 —

## PICTURES

### NAVAL AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

#### I. OIL PAINTINGS

David Roberts, R.A.

"The Destruction of Jerusalem"

G. F. Heyworth, Esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards 1921

# NAVAL AND MILITARY SUBJECTS : OIL PAINTINGS (*continued*)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date	
The Battle of Camperdown, October 11, 1797	William John Huggins	Capt. J. S. Manning, late 1st Dragoon Guards	1851/2	p. 149
"Crippled but unconquered," H.M.S. <i>Belleisle</i> at Trafalgar	W. L. Wyllie, R.A.	A Member	1929	p. 154
Battle of the Nile . . . . .	—	Capt. Lord Keane, late Rifle Brigade	1878/9	—
Battle of Waterloo . . . . .	—	Do.	1878/9	—
Attack on the Gate House, Hougoumont	Ernest Crofts, R.A.	A Member	1929	p. 154
Bombardment of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816	—	Capt. Clarke, R.N.	1851/2	—
"Ubique" Royal Horse Artillery in the retreat from Mons, 1914	C. E. Stewart	The Artist	1930	—
The Chelsea Pensioners. . . . .	Thomas Rowlandson	Capt. G. F. Stewart, late 49th Regt.	1853/4	—
2. WATERCOLOURS, ETC.				
"The Fighting <i>Téméraire</i> ." Pen and ink drawing, the frame made from the timbers of the ship	William Beaton, Sept. 1838	The Committee	1905	—
"The Storming of Delhi, September 1857"	M. S. Morgan	Officers of the Royal Munster Fusiliers	1928	—
"Changing the Guard at Whitehall"	Col. H. Chance, late R.A.	The Artist	1927	—

### 3. PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS

Old Coloured Prints :				
“ Light Infantry of the Foot Guards ”	—	Viscount Dillon, late Rifle Brigade	1916/7	—
“ Soldiers on the March ” . . .	Thomas Rowlandson, 1811	Col. R. H. F. W. Wilson, late 10th Hussars The Club	1927	—
2 Tinted Etchings :	—		1908/9	—
2 “ Army ” }				
2 “ Navy ” }				
2 Colour colour-type facsimile Reproductions :	Montague Dawson	Some Naval Members	1928	—
“ The Golden Hind ”				
“ Searching the Seas ”, Lord Nelson’s Flagship “ The Victory ”				
“ H.M.S. <i>Victory</i> in her last resting-place. Trafalgar Day 1928.” Etching	—	Some Members	1929	—
The “ Old Victory ” in Portsmouth Harbour, Circa 1865. Coloured Print	—	—	—	—
Four Etchings of Trafalgar . . .	Ed. de Martino	Col. W. H. D. Fitzgerald	1892/3	—
“ The Eve of the last battle in the Pyrenees ”	—	Lt.-Col. P. B. Nevill, late 63rd Regt.	1862/3	—
Collection of 10 coloured Prints of Places connected with Napoleon’s Campaigns, pub. 1816	—	Col. J. Hanna, D.S.O., late R.A.	1927	—

NAVAL AND MILITARY SUBJECTS : PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS (*continued*)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date	
"The Meeting of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher at La Belle Alliance, June 18, 1815." Signed Proof on vellum	T. J. Barker	Major Sir Henry Marsh, late 3rd D.G.	1867/8	—
"A Dialogue at Waterloo" (Queen Victoria and Wellington). Proof	—	E. Colston, Esq., late 15th Hussars	1859/60	—
"Meeting of the Peninsular Veterans"	—	Col. F. B. Montague, late 4th Hussars	1908	—
"The Peninsular Heroes assembled at the United Service Club." Engd. by F. Bromley with key. Proof before letters	J. P. Knight, R.A.	Capt. Lord Keane, late Rifle Brigade	1884/5	—
"The Heroes of Waterloo assembled at Apsley House," with key. Engd. by C. G. Lewis	J. P. Knight, R.A.	G. C. Lees, Esq., late 61st Regt.	1851/2	—
"The Waterloo Banquet," with key. Engd. by Wm. Greatback	—	Capt. C. A. Haggard, late Middlesex Regt.	1929/30	—
"The Grand Review in Hyde Park, 9th July, 1838, in the presence of Queen Victoria." Coloured Print. Engd. by W. Simmons	W. Heath	The Club	1906/7	—
Wreck of H.M.S. <i>Birkenhead</i> off the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 26, 1852. Remarque Proof	T. M. Henry, 1892	Capt. R. B. Shelton, late 12th Lancers	1898/9	—



"The Seat of War in the East." 1st Series 1855, 2nd Series 1856. 2 Vignette Title Pages and 79 coloured Lithographs of the Crimean War	William Simpson	Col. R. H. F. W. Wilson, D.S.O., late 10th Hussars	1927	—
4 Coloured Prints : 4 "Landing" "Alma" "Balaklava" "Inkerman" "The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards. Line of Heavy Dragoons before the charge at Balaklava", Banquet to the Duke of Malakoff. Illustration from the <i>Illustrated London News</i> , with accompanying text 20 Coloured Prints of the Indian Mutiny	—	Col. C. N. Simpson, D.S.O., late R.A.  Lt.-Col. H. D. Buchanan-Dunlop, late R.A.  A Member	1927  1928  1906/7	—  — p. 65
"The Relief of Lucknow." Engd. by C. G. Sears	Gen. D. Sarsfield Greene, C.B., R.A. " (well known Snipy) " T. Jones Barker	Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell, late R.A.	1928	—
"Saving the Guns at Maiwand," with watercolour sketches in the margin	G. D. Giles	Major A. P. Gore, late 53rd Regt. A Member	1877/8 1927/8	—
"Rorke's Drift, 1879." Engd. by L. Fleming. Signed proof	A. de Neuville	Capt. O. B. St. John, late 58th Regt. Do.	1884/5	—
"Floreat Etona" (Battle of Laings Nek, 1881)	Lady Butler		1890/1	—
"Le Bourget 30 Octobre 1870." Photogravure	A. de Neuville	Major A. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.	1880/1	—

NAVAL AND MILITARY SUBJECTS: PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS (*continued*)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date
"Défense de la Porte de Longjumeau, Combat de la Malmaison, 21 Octobre 1870"	A. de Neuville	Major A. Griffiths, late 63rd Regt.	1880/1
"A Mounted Infantryman." South Africa, 1900. Coloured Print	—	—	—
"Listed for the Connaught Rangers"	Lady Butler	Major G. F. Callaghan, M.C., late Connaught Rangers	1924
"Lest we Forget" (L. Battery R.H.A., Compiègne, September 1914). Artist's proof	—	Col. R. T. Hamond, late R.A.	1915
"The Entry of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers into Mons on November 11th, 1918." Signed proof	R. Caton Woodville	Bequeathed by Col. J. R. Harvey, late 5th Lancers	1921
"The Funeral of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey," with key	Frank O. Salisbury	Do.	—
"The Last Muster." Engd. by Arthur Terrell. Signed proof on India paper	—	V. F. Bennett-Stanford, Esq., M.P., late 43rd L.I.	1878/9

SPORTING PICTURES

I. OIL PAINTINGS

Boar Hunt . . . . .	—	Col. L. G. Oliver, late Middlesex Regt.	1928
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2 Pictures of Terriers hunting. . .	Armfield . . . . .	Capt. W. C. Wingfield, late K.D. Guards The Artist	1890/1	—
2 Pictures of monkeys mounted on dogs racing	Capt. C. F. Webster- Wedderburne, late 53rd Regt. Henry Alken		1866/7	—
2 Pictures of Hunting Scenes, "Full Cry" and "The Death"		Col. R. H. F. W. Wil- son, D.S.O., late 10th Hussars The Artist	1927	—
Elephants drinking at a Pool . . .	Lt.-Col. D. W. Martin, late 8th, 38th and 78th Regts.		1884/5	—
2. ENGRAVINGS AND PRINTS				
"Meeting of the Royal Buck Hounds on Ascot Heath." Engd. by F. Bromley	Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.	E. Colston, Esq., late 15th Hussars	1859/60	—
Meet at Melton. Engd. by F. Bromley	Do.	Do.	1859/60	—
Meet of the Quorn. Engd. by F. Bromley	Do.	Do.	1859/60	—
The Beaufort Hunt. Engd. by W. Ellis	W. and H. Barraud	Rear-Admiral C. D. Lucas, V.C.	1859/60 1897/8	—
2 Hunting Prints: "He who hesitates" "Is lost" 11 Prints, Fores's Hunting Series. "The Adventures of Pipkins" Coloured Print from "Handley Cross" "Come Hup, I say!"	— — —	The Club Maj.-Gen. O. C. Wolley- Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters	— 1926	—

# SPORTING PICTURES: ENGRAVINGS AND PRINTS (continued)

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date
4 Engravings: "A Disgrace to his Family" "A Credit to his Family" "The Run of the Season" "Any Port in a Storm" "The Age, Brighton Coach at the Bull and Mouth, Regent Circus." Coloured Print	—	Rear-Admiral C. D. Lucas, V.C.	1896/7
2 Engravings: "Grouse Driving" "The Big Pack" "Colonel Mordaunt's Cock Match at Lucknow"	Archibald Stuart-Wortley  E. Zoffany	Bequeathed by Lt.-Col. R. L. Aspinall, D.S.O., late 15th Hussars Capt. W. H. Eccles, late Rifle Brigade  Brig.-Gen. O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters	1916  1889/90  1926

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## PICTURES, MISCELLANEOUS

### I. OIL PAINTINGS

Head of a Woman . . . . .	att. to J. B. Greuze (1725-1805)	Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, K.C.B.	1890	p. 150
"Innocence" . . . . .	Cristofano Allori (1577-1625)	Col. C. H. Collette, late K.S.L.I.	1919	—

The Surprise . . . . .	William Kidd (1790 ?-1863)	Capt. W. C. Wingfield, late K.D.G.	1889/90	—
Brigand with Parrot . . . . .	—	Col. R. H. F. W. Wilson, D.S.O., late 10th Hussars	1927	—
Elephants in a Dust Storm . . . . .	H. Pilleau, Dep.-Inspector-General	The Artist	1890/1	—
Grand Canal, Venice (showing the Palazzo Cornaro)	Canaletto	Major L. E. Wood, late 54th Regt.	1884/5	—
“Palazzo Cornaro (misnamed Rezzonico). Model from which the Army and Navy Club was designed”	—	Admiral F. A. Close	1877/8	p. 40
2 Landscapes . . . . .	— Nisbett	Col. R. H. F. W. Wilson, D.S.O., late 10th Hussars	1927	—
Fruit Piece . . . . .	—	Col. H. Daniell, Coldstream Guards	1851/2	—
2. WATERCOLOURS				
House in St. James's Square, misnamed Nell Gwynne's, really Moll Davis's. From a drawing in the British Museum	—	The Club	1906/7	p. 27
“The Venetian Palace from which the Army and Navy Club was designed” <sup>1</sup>	—	A Member	1881/2	—
Japanese Bridal Party . . . . .	—	Lt.-Col. J. H. Reynolds, V.C., late R.A.M.C.	1927	—

<sup>1</sup> The Palazzo Cornaro.

### 3. ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Subject	Artist	Donor	Date	
The Coronation of Queen Victoria. Engraved by H. T. Ryall	Sir George Hayter	Major C. G. Lascelles, late R.A.	1884/5	—
"The Harlot's Progress." Six engravings by R. Cooper	William Hogarth	—	—	—
"Innocence" . . . . .	—	Capt. W. G. Terry, late R.A.	1897/8	—
"Lady St. Asaph" . . . . .	—	Do.	1897/8	—
Head of a Woman. Engd. by Scott Bridgwater. Signed proof	att. to J. B. Greuze	The Club	1903/4	p. 150
The Same. Engraved by H. Cormack	Do.	Do.	1906/7	p. 150
The Same in colour. Engraved by T. Hamilton Crawford	Do.	Do.	1921	p. 150
"The Horse Fair" . . . . .	Rosa Bonheur	Major Sir Henry Marsh, late 3rd D.G.	1867/8	—
"Hyde Park 1780." Etching . . .	H. Bunbury	Col. R. Douglas, late 13th Light Infantry	1884/5	—
Ancient view of St. James's, Westminster Abbey and Hall. Engraving from the Antiquarian Repertory	—	Lt.-Col. W. A. St. John Mildmay, late Rifle Brigade	1892/3	—
Old Print of St. James's Square, published 1750	—	Do.	1892/3	—
A Mess Billiard Room showing skeletons playing. Etching	T. A. Raye	Col. W. H. D. FitzGerald	1884/5	—



A Ladies' Billiard Room. Etching	—	Col. W. H. D. FitzGerald	1893/4	—
Proposed Army and Navy Club House.	—	The Club	—	p. 44
From <i>The Builder</i> 1848, with text				
The Army and Navy Club House, 1851	F. Marchant	Do.	—	p. 46
3 Tinted Prints of the Interior of the Club	—	Do.	1908/9	—
The frieze over the entrance to the Club. Photograph	—	Capt. Creagh Scott, late R.M.L.I.	1908	—
STATUARY				
Artemis. Marble statue . . . . .	Holme	Vice-Admiral E. W. Vansittart, C.B.	1888	p. 97
2 Statuettes of men in armour . . .	1874	Lt.-Col. L. C. A. Meyer, late Cavalry Depot	1877/8	—
Prussian Uhlan . . . . .	—	Do.	1877/8	—
2 Horses with attendant grooms. Bronze	—	Major G. F. Callaghan, M.C., late Connaught Rangers	1920/1	—
The War Memorial. A Warrior sheathing his sword. Bronze, on bronze plinth and marble base	Basil Gotto and Alfred B. Yeates, F.R.I.B.A.	Subscriptions	1926	p. 134

# BOOKS

Books	Donor	Date	
<i>The Story of Nell Gwynne</i> , by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A., 1883. Large Paper Edition	Surg.-Major F. M. Baker, M.B.	1897	—
<i>The Extant Works of C. Julius Cæsar</i> . In Latin with notes by S. Clarke, S.T.P., 1720. On the flyleaf the signature "Horatio Nelson March 4th, 1771"	Capt. W. Owen, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1913	p. 151
<i>History of the East Surrey Regt.</i> , Vol. I . . . . .	Col. H. W. Pearse	1916	—
<i>Memoires de J. T. Casanova</i> . . . . .	Capt. H. T. Russell	1919	—
<i>Naval MS. Book</i> 1800-1803 . . . . .	Col. A. N. Lysaght	1919	—
<i>Log of H.M.S. "Forte"</i> , 1 Mar. 1799-23 May 1799 . . . . .	Do.		
<i>Der Italienische Krieg</i> 1859, by Ruslav . . . . .			
<i>Leben von C. F. von Toll</i> , by Bernhardi . . . . .			
<i>Spanien's Burger Krieg</i> , by Rahden . . . . .			
<i>Deutsch-Dansch Krieg</i> 1864, 4 vols. . . . .			
<i>Der Feldzug von 1866 in Deutschland</i> , 5 vols.. . . .			
<i>Campaign in Germany</i> 1866 (Official) . . . . .			
<i>Daily News Correspondence of the War in Germany</i> 1870-1. . . . .			
<i>Light Cavalry Outposts</i> , by de Brock . . . . .			
<i>Le Remède des Duels</i> , 1624 . . . . .			
<i>Il Duello di Messer Giovan Battista Piqua</i> , 1560 . . . . .			
<i>Tractatus de Duello</i> , Venice, 1614 . . . . .			
<i>The Great Events of the War</i> , 7 vols. . . . .			
<i>Allenby's Advance in Palestine</i> . . . . .			
	C. Poyntz Stewart, Esq.	1923	—
	Major L. C. Seaman	1924	—
	Col. E. S. C. Willis, D.S.O.		—

*Sommario Storico della Guerra Italo-Austriaca*, by Capt. Tosti . . .  
*Regimental History of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment 1881-1923* . . .  
*History of the 12th Division* . . . . .  
*The New Korea*, by Alleyne Ireland . . . . .  
*Book of Coloured Plates of the Birds of Ceylon* . . . . .  
*Book of Crimean Prints* . . . . .  
*The Die-Hards in the Great War*, 2 vols. . . . .

MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

Letters :

Admiral Nelson to "Dear Pelford" dated Albemarle, New York, November 19, 1782. Autograph, signed "Horatio Nelson"  
 Lord Nelson to "Capt. Collins 30th Regt." dated "Naples, July 23rd, 1799". Autograph signed "Nelson". In frame with his portrait  
 The Duke of Wellington to his son, Lord Charles Wellesley, dated "Strathfieldsaye January 6, 1842". Autograph signed with Initial.  
 In frame with his portrait  
 Marshal Foch to the President of the Club dated "Paris le 27 Février 1928". Typescript but signed by him "F. Foch, F.M." In case  
 Printed copy of Admiral Duncan's despatch after the battle of Camperdown, October 11, 1797, addressed to Evan Nepean, Esq., and dated "*Venerable* 13 October, 1797, off the coast of Holland"  
 "The Roll of Honour", 1842-1919, 2 copies in book form, written and illuminated by Grailey Hewitt  
 "The Roll of Honour", 1914-15, 1916-18. In 2 frames . . .

Lt.-Col. A. G. Coppi,  
 Italian Mil. Attaché  
 The Regimental Com-  
 mittee  
 Maj.-Gen. H. W. Hig-  
 ginson, C.B., D.S.O.  
 The Author  
 Col. J. W. L. Elgee  
 Lady Lyttelton  
 The Middlesex Regt.

1925  
 1927  
 1927  
 1927  
 1928  
 1931  
 1933

Bequeathed by Lt.-Col.  
 J. T. F. Otway

1923

Col. H. Daniell, Cold-  
 stream Guards

—

p. 130

1928

p. 149

1929/30

Comr. W. G. A. Ram-  
 say-Fairfax, C.M.G.,  
 D.S.O., R.N.

Subscriptions

1926

p. 134

The Club

1914-  
 1918

—

# CHINA

	Donor	Date
3 Lowestoft Plates, 1796 . . . . .	Lt.-Col. G. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., late Cameron Highlanders	1927 and 1929
1 Large and 2 Smaller Vases, Satsuma, brought from Japan in 1855	Major E. H. T. Parsons, late R.E.	1927
Large Vase, Sèvres . . . . .	The French Government	1919
MEDALS, ETC.		
2 Cases of Medals . . . . .	Lt.-Col. R. S. Wilson, late Lancashire Fus- iliers	1932
Case of 5 Medals . . . . .	Major C. E. Hill, R.A.	1907/8
2 Cases containing collection of Medals of the 57th Regt. from the Peninsular War to the New Zealand Campaign	Col. J. W. L. Elgee, late Middlesex Regt.	1914
4 rare Regimental Medals of the 57th Regt. . . . .	Do.	1928
Bronze Medal designed by the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, and given to his surviving officers and men after his death	Col. G. H. Cardew, C.B.E., D.S.O., late R.A.S.C.	1928
Iron Cross with original Diploma . . . . .	Major E. C. Russell, late Coldstream Guards	1927
Picture Medal, containing prints of battles of the British Army, 1808-14	G. Mowatt, Esq.	1934
2 Medals . . . . .	Do.	1931

# TAPESTRY

Gobelin Tapestry, "The Festival of Pales", 1804, after Suvée .  
 Beauvais Tapestry, "Le Prince en Voyage", designed by Vernansal,  
 1711-22

## SILVER

3 Two-handled Cups 1774 . . . . .  
 Plain Cup . . . . .  
 Cup and cover . . . . .  
 Cup and cover . . . . .  
 Rose Bowl . . . . .  
 Salmon Dish . . . . .  
 2 Cups . . . . .  
 Centrepiece, which belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers . .  
 Silver Bowl . . . . .  
 Irishwomen's Association Cup . . . . .  
 Athletic Championship Challenge Cup . . . . .

Napoleon III  
 Major G. Rhodes, un-  
 attached

1849  
 1864

p. 54  
 p. 68

—  
 —  
 G. F. Heyworth, Esq.,  
 late 5th Dragoon  
 Guards  
 Lt.-Col. T. H. B. For-  
 ster, late R. Warwick-  
 shire Regt.  
 Capt. A. J. Lindner, late  
 N. Stafford Regt.  
 Major Sir G. J. W.  
 Noble, Bt., late 13th  
 Hussars  
 Admiral W. H. B. Gra-  
 ham  
 Officers of the Royal  
 Munster Fusiliers (on  
 loan)  
 Officers of the Royal  
 Irish Regiment (on  
 loan)

—  
 —  
 1914

1914

1914

1916/7

1927

1932

1932

SILVER (*continued*)

		Donor	Date	
Candelabra Centrepiece . . . . .		Officers of the Royal Irish Regiment (on loan)	1932	—
		W. H. Bond, Esq., late Royal Scots	1914	—
		J. H. Burstall, Esq., late 60th Rifles	1914	—
		Col. C. H. Collette, late Shropshire L.I.	1914	—
		Lt.-Col. J. C. Duke	1916	—
		Col. Sir A. G. Fife, C.V.O., late 6th Dragoon Guards	1914	—
		Lt.-Col. J. H. F. Jacson, late Gloucester Regt.	1914	—
		Major R. H. H. Jary, late 12th Lancers	1916	—
18 Candlesticks . . . . .		Capt. A. K. Jones, R.N.	1914	—
		Major-Gen. E. T. St. L. McGwire, late Royal Scots	1914	—
		Capt. M. Murphy, late East Yorkshire Regt.	1914	—

Inkstand. A reproduction of one made in 1718 by Anthony Nelme	Major Sir G. J. W. Noble, Bt., late 13th Hussars	1914
Inkstand. Formerly belonging to the late Major-General A. T. G. Pearse	Major E. H. T. Parsons, late R.A.	1914
2 Snuff Boxes . . . . .	Vice-Admiral F. St. G. Rich	1914
Silver Gilt Tankard . . . . .	Brig.-Gen. A. C. Roberts, D.S.O., late Royal Fusiliers	1916
	Major E. A. Sanford, late K.R.R.C.	1914
	Brig.-Gen. H. S. Selig- man, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.	1914
	G. C. Walker, Esq., late 73rd Regt. (2)	1914
	Junior United Service Club	1915
	Col. H. W. Pearse	1916
	Capt. J. S. Manning, late 1st Dragoon Guards	1853
	Bequeathed by Lt.-Col. W. Dally Jones, C.M.G., late Wiltshire Regt.	1926



# CLOCKS

	Donor	Date
Marble Timepiece inset in chimney-piece by B. L. Vulliamy . .	Capt. J. S. Manning, late 1st Dragoon Guards	1849/50
Clock presented to Col. A. N. Lysaght by the Royal Irish Regimental Club	Bequeathed by Col. A. N. Lysaght, late Bedford Regt.	1927
Gilt Empire Clock . . . . .	Capt. A. K. Jones, R.N.	1928
Gilt Empire Clock and Candelabra . . . . .	Capt. L. E. Amedroz, late Yorkshire Light Infantry	1916/7
Bracket Clock by Thomas Tompion . . . . .	Bequeathed by Major E. G. Elger, D.S.O., late Somerset Light Infantry	1929
MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS		
Couch used by the Emperor Napoleon at Longwood, St. Helena .	Lt.-Col. J. H. Goodwyn, O.B.E., late Welch Regt.	1926
Armchair made from the wood of H.M.S. <i>Shannon</i> . . . . .	Miss Hawkins	1907/8
Mahogany Screen . . . . .	Lt.-Col. G. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., late Cameron Highlanders	1927

Hour glass from the Captain's Cabin of the <i>Fighting Téméraire</i>	The Club	1905/6
Captain James Cook's Magnifying Glass . . . . .	Col. and Mrs. H. H. M. Harris	1930
The Barometer in use in Lord Collingwood's Flagships 1805-10. Queen 98, Ocean 98, Ville de Paris 110. With newspaper cutting	Lt.-Col. R. H. F. W. Wilson, late 10th Hussars	1927
An Original "Rag and Famish" button . . . . .	Lt.-Col. W. H. D. Fitzgerald	1894/5 p. 18
Silver Fruit Knife dated 1680, once the property of Nell Gwynne	Capt. Phelps, late Scots Grays	1888/9 p. 50
2 old Glass Goblets . . . . .	Mrs. W. Dally Jones	1926 p. 153
2 Pewter Pots, Quart and Pint, dated 1826, but bearing excise stamp W.IV	The Club	1927 p. 155
Arab Sword and Dagger from the King of Nejd and the Hedjaz	Lt.-Col. F. Cunliffe-Owen, C.M.G., late R.A.	1929
Kurdish Dagger inlaid with gold from the Chiefs in Kurdistan	Do.	1929
Arab Missal taken from ■ Dervish Zareba in Somaliland . . .	Do.	1929
Persian Jug and Indian Vase . . . . .	Brig.-Gen. O. C. Wolley-Dod, C.B., D.S.O., late Sherwood Foresters	1927
Round Oriental Metal Dish . . . . .	—	—
Ormolu Box . . . . .	Capt. A. K. Jones, R.N.	1927
Brick from Whisky Corner, mounted in silver with attached matchbox	Lt.-Col. H. J. Pack-Beresford, late Highland L.I.	1927 p. 101

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS (continued)

	Donor	Date
Glass Jug from H.M.S. <i>Shannon</i> . . . . .	Bernard Welby, Esq. Comr. W. S. Bardwell, R.N.	1914
Model of a Chinese Wood-Oil Junk . . . . .		1928
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BIG GAME TROPHIES

	Donor	Date
Lioness Skin (Mounted) . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1930
2 Tiger Heads . . . . .		1927
Rhinoceros Head . . . . .		1927
Bison Head . . . . .		1920/1
Bison Head . . . . .	Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N. Mrs. Johnson	1927
	Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1927
African Buffalo Head . . . . .	Major W. E. T. Morland, Oxford and Bucks L.I.	1927
Buffalo Head . . . . .	Capt. Sir J. H. Campbell, Bt., late 2nd Life Guards	1927
South African Buffalo Horns . . . . .	Major J. Stevenson-Hamilton, late Inniskilling Dragoons	1928
2 Pairs Water Buffalo Horns . . . . .	Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1927
Bear Head . . . . .	Do.	1927
Serval Head . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930

Moose Head . . . . .	Col. J. W. Sears, late South Staffordshire Regt.	1903/4
Wapiti Head . . . . .	Mrs. Maitland-Kirwan	1918
Barasingh Head . . . . .	Major A. P. Gore, late 53rd Regt.	1879
2 Sambhur Heads . . . . .	Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1927
Sambhur Horns . . . . .	Do.	1927
Chital Head . . . . .	Col. C. N. Simpson, D.S.O., late R.A.	1931/2
Black Buck Head . . . . .	Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1927
Eland Horns . . . . .	Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.	1904/5
Greater Koodoo Head, with deformed horn . . . . .	Major W. E. T. Morland, Oxford and Bucks L.I.	1927
2 Lesser Koodoo Heads . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930
South African Koodoo Horns . . . . .	Major J. Stevenson-Hamilton, late Inniskilling Dragoons	1928
Koodoo Horns . . . . .	Major H. V. H. Hart-Davis, late R.E.	1920
Oryx Head . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930
Reitbok Horns . . . . .	Do.	1930
Dibitag Head . . . . .	Major W. E. T. Morland, Oxford and Bucks L.I.	1927
Antelope Head . . . . .	Lt.-Col. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O., M.C., The Camer- onians	1927
Swamp Deer Head . . . . .	Major A. G. Malet, late Dorset Regt.	1905/6
2 Gazelle Heads . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930
Somali Gazelle Head . . . . .	Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.	1920/1
Stag's Head . . . . .	J. L. E. Ernle-Erle-Drax, late 3rd Dragoon Guards	1892/3
"13 Pointer" Head . . . . .	Col. L. D. Spencer, D.S.O., late K.O.S.B.	1929
Markhor Head . . . . .	Major A. G. Malet, late Dorset Regt.	1911

# BIG GAME TROPHIES (*continued*)

	Donor	Date	
Markhor Head . . . . .	Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.	1920/1	—
Thian Shan Ibex Head . . . . .	Brig.-Gen. H. R. Kelham, C.B., late H.L.I.	1892	—
Ibex Head . . . . .	Capt. R. F. Glyn, D.S.O., late Royal Dragoons	—	—
Warthog Head . . . . .	Comr. W. G. A. Ramsay-Fairfax, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.	1930	—
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